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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1805.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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FLORIDA SPEAKS AND GEORGIA TOO.

State Elections Prove the South
to be Solid.

NO PANACEA FOR WATSON WOES

Light Vote in Florida and Democratic Losses.
What's Going on in Realm of Politics—Reed and Boutelle Coming West—Everybody Claiming Everything—One Man to be Elected.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 9.—According to the latest indications, the total vote of the State for Governor did not exceed 40,550, of which Bloxham (Dem.) received 27,25, Gunby (Rep.) 8,850, and Weeks (Pop.) 440.

Complete returns from twenty-nine counties of forty-five give Bloxham 21,549 votes, against 25,334 for Mitchell in the same counties in 1892—a loss of 15 per cent in the Democratic total. This proportionate loss has appeared very uniformly in the returns, and indicates a loss of about 4,800 in the State as a whole from the aggregate Democratic vote of four years ago. Bloxham's majority over all may not exceed 14,000.

Of 100 members of the Senate and House, ninety-one are Democrats, of whom sixty-four are believed to be against and twenty-seven for the reelection of Wilkinson Call to the United States Senate.

RETURNS FROM GEORGIA.

Tom Watson's State Falls to Stand by Him Properly.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Oct. 7.—W. H. Atkinson (D.) is re-elected by a majority of not less than 28,000, which is an increase of 6000 over the party majority of two years ago. The situation at mid-night was very complex, and the result is largely guess work. Fulton county, in which this city is situated, has given Atkinson a majority of 1000, where two years ago it gave a majority of 1800. Bibb county this year gives a majority of 600 and two years ago it gave the Democrats a majority of 3000. In the Tenth district, which is the home of Thomas Watson, the Democratic majority has dropped from 8000 to 2000. It is generally considered, however, that Atkinson has carried the State by at least 28,000, and the returns are expected by his friends to show that he has a majority of 35,000. This, if true, will mean that the balance of the ticket has been successful by majorities of 40,000.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Oct. 9.—Returns received so far on Wednesday's election show that the total Populist vote will not exceed 85,000. It was 95,888 in 1894, showing a decrease of about 11,000. The falling off is largely attributed to the capture of the negro vote by Governor Atkinson. Official figures coming in today do not materially change the estimate made yesterday. In a few sections of the State the Populist vote was increased. In nearly every case it was due to the personal popularity of some Populist nominee. To offset this, however, twenty counties that were Populist in 1894 rolled up Wednesday's average Democratic majorities.

CHAIRMAN JONES FIGURES.

He is Willing to Give McKinley Eighty-one Electoral Votes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee gave out a statement tonight characterizing as absurd the figures showing the probable result of the election as given out by Senator Quay. Chairman Jones states that in all the States classed by Senator Quay as doubtful a complete and harmonious fusion between the Democrats, Populists and Silver-Republicans exists, rendering them certain for Bryan. For the same reason he classes as doubtful the States of Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin, and claims for Bryan the Electoral votes of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, North Dakota and West Virginia, all of which were claimed for McKinley by Quay. The table given out by Chairman Jones 279 for Bryan and 87 as doubtful.

REPUBLICAN FIGURES.

Forecast Sent Out From New York Headquarters

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At the National Republican headquarters today, after a conference of the entire executive committee, the following statement was given out: "The election of McKinley and Hobart is an accomplished and assured fact. They will receive 270 Electoral votes. Bryan will receive 10, and there six States having sixty-seven Electoral votes which are doubtful, but the probabilities point to the fact that these sixty-seven votes will go into the Republican column and be added to the 270 now assured for McKinley and Hobart. This is the status today. We have the

election and will hold it. The opposition has abandoned the East." The statement is signed by M. S. Quay.

REED COMING WEST.

He Will Wind up the Campaign in California.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Tom Reed of Maine is going to wind up the campaign in California. The trip, he said, contains a touch of sentiment. It was in California that he began the practice of law. Reed's Republican friends in California recently showered letters upon him. So Reed cancelled his other engagements and decided on making the trip. He will be accompanied by his brilliant daughter, Miss Kittie, who says she is anxious to see the place where her father first started to make his fame and fortune.

GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Adverse Decision to be Contested in Court.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—In the Supreme Court of Kings county today Judge Clement decided in favor of the Democratic County Committee's protest against the use upon the official ballot of the designation "National Democratic" by the gold standard Democrats and Shepard faction. The matter will at once be taken before the Appellate Court for further argument. A writ of mandamus is asked to compel the Election Commissioners to put the names of the Shepard party nominees on the ballots under the head of the National Democratic party.

WATSON IS STILL ILL.

Populist Candidate Not Likely to Make More Speeches.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Oct. 12.—A special to the Journal from Thompson says: Thomas E. Watson is still confined to his room, and acting under the advice of his physician, Dr. F. S. Harrison. Dr. Harrison informed the Journal correspondent this morning that while Watson was improving his throat was still so bad that under no circumstances could he speak in less than ten or twelve days, and that it was very doubtful if he could take the stump again during the present campaign.

SPEECHES BY HARRISON.

The Ex-President Will Take a Trip Through Indiana.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The Republican National Committee has secured ex-President Harrison for a number of speeches in Indiana. A special train will be used, and on October 20th and 21st, 30th and 31st, the ex-President will make tours of the State, delivering short speeches en route from a car platform. He will not speak outside of Indiana, however, and these will be the only speeches delivered by Mr. Harrison during the campaign, his business affairs not permitting him to spend more time on the stump.

MILLION DOLLAR TO BET.

All of it Will be Wagered on McKinley's Success.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—When E. R. Chapman of Moore & Schley learned through Senator Brice today some facts about the political situation in the Middle Western States he said he would bet \$500,000 or any part of it that the Democrats would not carry a State east of the Mississippi river north of the Ohio. Mr. Chapman had also a similar amount to bet that McKinley will carry Kentucky.

Boutelle Coming to the Coast.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The speakers' bureau of the Republican national headquarters completed today the Pacific Coast tour for Congressman Boutelle of Maine. He leaves Chicago tomorrow and makes his first speech in Los Angeles on October 17. He speaks in San Francisco on the evening of October 19, and Sacramento on October 20th. He then goes to Oregon and speaks in Salem and Portland October 22d and 23d. After October 26th he will speak in Tacoma, Olympia, Seattle and Spokane.

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO WORK.

Cleveland Returns in Time to Attend the Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—President Cleveland has returned from his 101 days' vacation at Gray Gables, on Buzzards Bay, Mass. The President and his private secretary, Mr. Thurber, reached Washington at 7:40 a. m. after a good night's rest in the private car attached to a mid-night train from New York. No one accompanied them and immediately after breakfast on their arrival at the White House they entered their adjoining offices and began the routine of public business.

Mr. Cleveland never looked better than today. He is declared to be in splendid condition for the duties of the session of Congress which must necessarily follow the National election, no matter what the results may be. Mrs. Cleveland and the children will reach Washington Saturday evening. The President's return was so timed as to resume the regular Friday Cabinet meeting at 11 o'clock.

Scotchmen have almost entire control of the stonecutting industries of New York.

UNCLE SAM AND TURKEY FEATHERS.

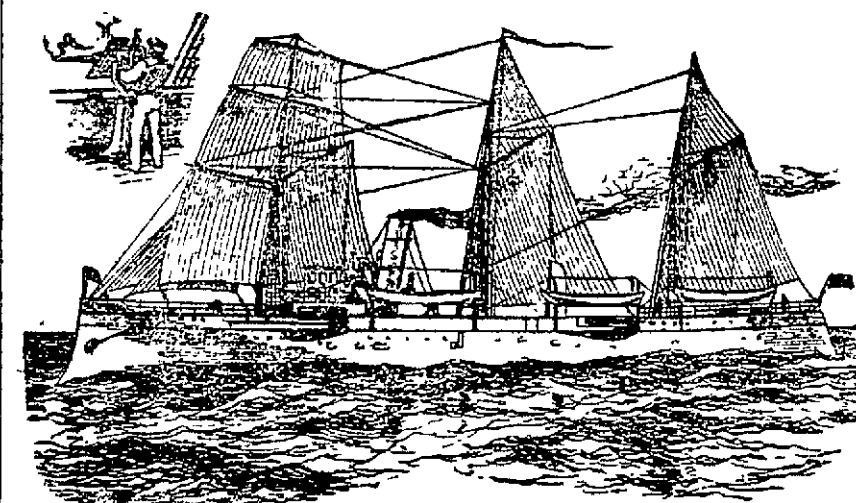
Forcible Talk About "Forcing" the Dardanelles.

Nobody Has Yet Been Hurt.

False Rumor About Venezuelan Affairs—Big Fire in Guayaquil—Roseberry's Resignation—Russia's Czar Smooth Politician. Something of Interest to Sugar Producers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Sun's Washington special says:

The publication in the Sun this morning of the determination of the Government that the practice ship Bancroft shall be anchored off Constantinople aroused new interest in the Turkish question. Attempts have been made to deny the accuracy of the dispatch, but without success. The Bancroft has been ordered to go to Constantinople, and as she cannot do



THE PRACTICE SHIP BANCROFT.

this without the assent of the Turkish authorities, she will pass the Dardanelles without it. These are facts, and White House denials based on technicalities do not alter them in the least.

The Bancroft may be and probably will be able to pass the Dardanelles without trouble, but this can only be determined after the attempt is made. Diplomats and public men in Washington apprehend that no serious consequences would follow a bold stroke on the part of this Government, and many of them assert that if the State Department gives a firm and decided notification to the Porte that it proposes being represented in Turkish waters by a guard ship, no defiant objection would be raised. They have cautiously commended the course as outlined in the Sun this morning, and are confident that if the administration cast aside the precedent which has given silent recognition to the Porte's contention that we are not entitled to have a guard ship at Constantinople, and send the Bancroft through the Dardanelles, the way will be open for the European powers to reach a satisfactory conclusion of the Eastern question, whose gravity for some months has come very near upsetting the peace of Europe.

Although the plans outlined by the administration and determined upon lately may be modified somewhat to meet emergencies that may arise, it is now its intention, as it has always been, to send the Bancroft to Constantinople, and she was selected from all the vessels of the North Atlantic station simply because of her size and light battery, and other characteristics which make her conform more nearly to the type and class of ships maintained at the Porte. Administration officials, who are anxious to maintain the administration's policy of secrecy, leave the impression that she was to act as a dispatch boat to Admiral Selfridge's fleet and transport stores from Genoa to the ships of the fleet.

To send a war vessel 3,000 miles, however, for the purpose of acting as a transport was a theory advanced that few credited, and at last this evening Private Secretary Thurber admitted that the administration's object in assigning her to the Mediterranean was for the purpose of having her serve as a guard ship to Minister Terrell. He denied, however, that the ship would force the Dardanelles, but thought the necessary firman would be secured to permit her free entry. This is the first acknowledgment made yet by any one competent to speak with authority that the Bancroft's mission is in Turkish waters.

This morning the arrival of the Cincinnati at Smyrna was cabled by Admiral Selfridge. Tomorrow the Bancroft is expected to put in an appearance, and then Minister Terrell will be informed that she is at his service.

NO DECISION YET.

Venezuela Commission Waits for More Information.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Secretary Malet, Prevost of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission today authorized the following: "The statement that the Commission has come to a decision sustaining the claims of Venezuela in the boundary dispute between that

country and Great Britain is entirely without foundation. The Commission is not yet in possession of all the facts necessary to form a definite judgment and will not be until the return of Professor Barr from Europe, about the end of this month. He is to bring with him new and historical testimony, which must be carefully examined before any decision can be arrived at."

FIRE AT GUAYAQUIL.

Believed to Have Been of Incendiary Origin.

LIMA (Peru), Oct. 8.—The great fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador, is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Some arrests have been made. Many people lost their lives during the conflagration. The losses are estimated at \$54,000,000. The populace is furiously demanding the prompt punishment of the guilty.

Yesterday at Guayaquil an incendiary was caught in the act and was shot. All is quiet there and the Government has appointed committees to assist and to feed those who are left in a condition of need by the great fire.

RUSSIA'S RULER IN POLITICS.

He Left Good Will Behind Him in Every Place.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The attention of Europe may be said to have been concentrated during the week upon the visit of the Czar and Czarina to France and the most enthusiastic reception

accorded them in the French capital. In this connection the feature which is causing the greatest amount of gossip is the luncheon given by the Czar on Wednesday at the Russian Embassy to the representatives of the French royal family. All sorts of interpretations are being placed upon the incident, but the fact remains that from the hour he landed in Chebourg the Czar behaved in a most conservative and diplomatic manner, pleasing almost everybody while offending but very few people. The Czar, previous to leaving Balmoral Castle, after his visit to Queen Victoria, gave \$500 for distribution among the servants and he left a packing-case full of the most expensive jewelry, bracelets, rings, pins, etc., to be presented to all above the rank of servants.

The Paris correspondent of the Times reports that the Czar and Czarina have promised to accept the Duc d'Aumale's invitation to visit the Castle of Chantilly when they revisit Paris in the spring. "Now that the visit is ended," the Times correspondent says, "there is a feeling in some quarters that it only needs a similar visit from the Emperor of Germany to cement the European peace."

OPPOSITION TO TRUST.

Report That Another Sugar Combine Will be Formed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—For some days past rumors have been circulating, in connection with the declining tendency of sugar stock, of impending opposition on a very large scale to the American Sugar Refining Company. These rumors have crystallized in a statement that Arbuckle Bros., coffee merchants, had decided to go into the sugar refining business. The firm at present is a large distributor of sugar in connection with the coffee business, and is engaged heavily in the wholesale grocery trade at Pittsburg. The members declined to make any statement, but good information in the sugar trade confirms the reports.

John E. Searies, treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, said he had heard the reports on the Stock Exchange, but otherwise had no knowledge of any such impending opposition. Sellers of sugar stock today included large houses identified with interests in the sugar trade.

FROM MINING TO SUGAR.

Montana Millionaire to Erect a Beet Plant at Anaheim.

BUTTE (Mont.), Oct. 4.—W. A. Clarke, the mining millionaire Congressman and newspaper man of this city, is about to erect an extensive beet sugar plant at Anaheim, Cal. It will be one of the largest of its kind in the world and will cost more than \$400,000 making 15,000 tons of sugar in the four months of the season. He is also considering the erection of a sugar factory in Montana.

A Sprucekels Refinery Shut Down.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Sprucekels' sugar refinery, operated by the Sugar Trust, has shut down for an indefinite time, owing to the dull pe-

riod. About 800 men are thrown out of employment. The other refineries in this city under the same management are not affected, but it is reported they will curtail their production on account of dull trade.

HEAVY TRAFFIC IN LUMBER.

Many Vessels Loading at Tacoma for Foreign Lands.

TACOMA (Wash.), Oct. 4.—The demand for lumber from all quarters is on the increase. Eight vessels are in the harbor loading lumber for South Africa, Tahiti, Shanghai, Australia and California. Within twenty-four hours five more lumber carriers have arrived—the schooner Allen A., to load for Tahiti; German bark Barmbeck and Danish ship Jupiter, to load for Australia; British bark Villet, to load for Africa; and schooner Maria E. Smith, to load for San Francisco.

MISSIONARY'S DEMISE.

He Did Good Work in Behalf of the Armenians.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Rev. Crosby H. Wheeler, D.D., the well-known missionary of the American board, died at Auburndale today.

In his early life Dr. Wheeler was a pastor in Maine, but in 1857 he entered the missionary service in Turkey and was located at Harpoot, where for nine years he labored indefatigably. He was president of Euphrates College, and through this institution and in other ways he fought most successfully for the good of the Armenians.

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

Kaiser's Attitude Regarding the Deposed Sultan.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times reports that a semi-official note issued there says that should Said Khalid, the deposed Sultan of Zanzibar, who was taken on a German war ship to German East Africa, intrigue to obtain the throne of Zanzibar, Germany will expel him from her territory.

JOINS THE FRENCH.

Major Lothaire Quits the Service of the Congo State.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A Brussels dispatch to the Graphic says: Major Lothaire, who was recently acquitted of a charge of illegally executing the English trader, Charles Stokes, on the Congo, has quitted the service of the Congo State and has engaged in the French service at Madagascar.

Peru's President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Herald's correspondent in Guayaquil cables that the national convention held an important session today. General Alfaro presented his resignation as Provisional President, and was at once declared Acting President by the assembly. His appointment is to be later ratified by the convention.

New Governor for Samoa.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that it is semi-officially announced that the treaty powers, the United States, Great Britain and Germany, intend to appoint Dr. Raffel, now the German assessor at Dar-es-Salaam, in German East Africa, to succeed E. Schmidt as municipal at Apia, Samoa.

Under Two Mile Record.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—John S. Johnson broke the world's record for two miles, paced, flying start, at the new Garfield Park this afternoon. He made the ride in 3:38 3-5, breaking the record previously held by Bertie of 3:43 1-5, made at Louisville November 18, 1895. The first mile was made in 1:41 2-5 and the second in 1:57 1-5.

Serious Epidemic.

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.—There have been ninety-seven fresh cases of bubonic disease since October 2d and seventy-six deaths. A quarantine against Bombay has been declared at Aden and at the Egyptian ports.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.—Three mild cases of bubonic plague are reported here, one being that of an European girl.

Sugar Prices Reduced.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—All grades of refined sugar were today reduced 1/4 cent per pound by the American Refining Company, making a net reduction of 3/4 cent within the last week. This brings the price to the retail grocer down to 4 3/4 cents, which is the lowest it has sold at for a year.

Irish Home Rule.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—At the Parnellite convention here today John F. Redmond stated that the disappearance of the home-rule question was due to the alliance of the anti-Parnellites with the Liberals. He claimed that the only way to promote union was to repudiate the alliance.

Manila Rebels Batten.

MADRID, Spain Oct. 9. Advice to the Imparcial from Manila, dated September 15, are to the effect that a force of Spanish troops defeated the rebels at Imus killing eighty of them. In another engagement at San Isador the insurgents were defeated with a loss of 600.

CROWDED SCHOOLS IN SOME DISTRICTS.

Movement on Foot to Divide up
the Cassettes.

INCREASE IN HILO DISTRICT

Kaunakapili May be Used by Chinese Pupils.
Mr. Weatherbee Gets Place in Reform
School—Demand for Building at Makawell—Inspector General Townsend's Trip.

There were present yesterday at the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education, Minister Cooper, Prof. Alexander, William A. Bowen, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Dillingham, Deputy Inspector Scott and Secretary C. T. Rodgers. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

There being no reports of the committees under the head of new business, an application for a position as teacher under the Board was read from Mr. Weatherbee. Mr. Weatherbee is a recent arrival from Washington State, and comes highly recommended to the Board, has been a teacher for about ten years on the coast and holds a high grade certificate. It was brought out in the discussion that followed that there were three schools in immediate need of teachers—the Waintho, the Reform and the Olua school. As Mr. Weatherbee seemed suited for the Reform School, and Mr. Needham was in favor of him, it was voted that he be offered the position of assistant there. Mr. Shangis, who is now temporarily assisting there, will be offered some other position under the Board.

A new room is now being built at the Reform School for the industrial branches. Mr. Weatherbee will also have charge of this branch. His salary was voted to be \$75 a month.

Deputy Inspector Scott reported that Miss Courson had been nearly blind for two or three days on account of the light in her room, and would be confined there for two or three weeks. She wished to know if the Board could pay for her substitute, as it was through the Board's fault that her eyes were in their present condition. It being a bad precedent to establish, the request was not granted.

A letter from Mr. Biddell was read by the Secretary, stating that although he did not like to trespass further on the kindness of the Board, yet if they could do something for him in the way of paying his traveling expenses from his old place to the place where he had been transferred, he would be greatly obliged. The request was not granted.

Deputy Inspector Scott reported that in all the new school houses there were no closet, cupboard or shelf room, and asked that he be authorized to place in the hat room of each of these new buildings corner lockers, at the cost of about \$8 apiece.

Minister Cooper then read a lengthy report from Inspector General Townsend on the various schools he had visited this trip. It showed that the schools of Hilo were increasing very rapidly, and that there were at least 800 pupils attending school in the Hilo district.

Deputy Inspector Scott then spoke on the over crowded condition of some of the schools, mentioning Kailiwaena school, where there were 81 pupils under Miss Bessie Reynolds; the Chinese girls' school, one room of which had 76 pupils, and Miss Bella Weight's room in Hilo, which was also very much over crowded. It is impossible for any teacher to do more than to herd these scholars together, when she has more than 40 or 50 pupils under her charge.

After some discussion it was voted that each one of these schools should have a new assistant. There was room enough in the buildings for another class to be formed, except in the Chinese school, and Mrs. Dillingham thought that arrangements could be made with the trustees of Kaunakapili Church whereby the basement of that building could be used for the Chinese girls.

It was voted that Mrs. Lowden be appointed at the Chinese girls' school and Miss Robertson at the Kailiwaena school.

Mr. Kelo of Molokai was brought before the Board to give his story of the affairs of the school at Molokai.

The Board had received a petition from the parents of nineteen of out of the twenty-eight scholars attending the school, asking that Mr. Kelo be dropped by the Board, as he was in the habit of using profane language in the presence of the pupils.

Mr. Kelo brought in Mr. Dudoit, who testified to his general good character and asked to be retained.

The petition was denied.

Several petitions from Captain Eldhardt were read and it was voted that they be sent to the Inspector General, who was soon to visit that district.

Inquiries had been made when the school at Makewell would be ready for occupancy, and Minister Cooper authorized the secretary to reply that it would not be done before the first of the new year, as the schools at Pailpaiken and Kahuku had to be done first.

A letter from Mrs. J. L. Dumas was read, stating that she could not accept the position as assistant in the Practice school for less than \$900 a year. It had been offered her at \$750, and the Board voted not to go back on its former action.

BROWN & KUBEY

Store Closed Under an Attachment for Unpaid Rent.

The store of Brown & Kubey, dealers in watches and jewelry on Hotel street is closed under an attachment by the Brewer Estate for rent. The firm has nearly two years ago, and was considered A1 in commercial circles, their

business, however, being confined principally to plantations and country stores.

Brown was the traveling man of the firm and spent most of his time away from the city, selling goods and incidentally picking up bargains in Hawaiian postage stamps. When A. V. Gear lost a lot of his stock through a dishonest office boy they were traced to Brown and he was compelled to disgorge. Some time ago Brown decided to go to the coast and liquidate the debts of the firm, amounting to about \$3,000. After it was settled that he should go, Mr. Kubey noticed him picking out the most valuable watches and diamond studs in the case, and he spoke to him about it, saying that "if he was not coming back he had better say so." Brown explained his actions by saying he felt sure he could dispose of the goods at a profit to people on the steamer.

With the cash and stamps taken, the amount footed up \$3,000, and he departed. Mr. Kubey has heard from him but once, and then by a telegram to a firm in San Francisco requesting them to notify San Kubey that he had gone to New York. Since then Mr. Kubey has suffered a great deal through anxiety over the accounts. Yesterday, as stated above, the goods were attached for one month's rent, which Mr. Kubey states he always pays on the 23d of each month.

It is rumored that Brown secured some valuable Hawaiian postage stamps from a man on Fort street who had a fine collection. This man trusted him before and did not hesitate to let him have some this time.

QUESTIONS OF POLICY.

Apropos of Proposed Pardon For Liliuokalani.

"Pupil" Asks Many Questions Regarding Advisability of Proposed Constitutional Measures.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you pardon the dull intellect of a youthful writer if he asks what are the lessons taught by the affairs of 1895 that you say this morning "will not be forgotten by the present generation"? Do you really believe the full pardon of Liliuokalani will be the end, the last act of what some future historian must decide to be either tragedy or comedy? Surely there is the question of a compensation for the loss of her throne yet to be agitated.

Has not our most esteemed Executive Council from the beginning appeared afraid of any open, honest opposition from any source, as evidenced by the small but frequent doses given its supporters in order to by degrees accustom them to the end desired? Have needed improvements been carried out with the firm, steady pace of a guide confident of his path? Has not the noisy minority often brought about a conciliatory course, called "less radical," "more advisable at least until some future day," a compromise with one wheel in the mire and one high and dry on solid ground—rather than an attempt at the straight and narrow path?

Do any of Liliuokalani's former supporters look upon our present Government as liberal and chivalrous in its actions toward her, when they have so generously dealt out a little at a time the pardon which in their eyes she deserved long before this? Does any man of any political hue, young or old, believe that after the precedent established he will surely be severely punished for a political crime of a serious nature? The writer admires the young men who rushed to the front, leaving their seniors safely at home guarding their families; but are they to learn that the statements made in the time of danger are not to be carried out? Always to be told, next time it will be different?

Why could not the Executive Council come right out from the first with a strong, vigorous policy, showing the generosity of a victor and confidence in their future support? Youth may be hasty and impetuous, but it is open to reason. What harm is there in an open policy?

The writer may not be qualified to ask such questions, and he may be misinformed; if so, the editor will confer a favor in correcting him. Surely he does not wish to open old wounds or enter a newspaper controversy. He is now and hopes always to be a supporter of the present administration, even with its faults, for we are all human.

PUPIL.

Honolulu, Oct. 21, 1896.

LECTURER AND AUTHOR.

Henry Willard French Soon to be in Honolulu.

By the last steamer from the Colonies W. O. Smith received a letter from Henry Willard French, stating that he with his wife would arrive in Honolulu by the next Alameda. Mr. French is an author and lecturer of considerable note, and for some time past has been in Australia delivering illustrated lectures on the United States. These lectures have received flattering comment in the American and British press, one publication stating: "Mr. French has plenty to say, says it well, and would be welcome in every town and city in Great Britain." Among the books he has published are "Our Boys in India," "Our Boys in China," "Art and Artists," "Gems of Genius," etc.

In his letter to Mr. Smith, Lecturer French says he will stop in the Islands quite a while, and will deliver a lecture or two here if desired. Honolulu people will be interested to learn that Lecturer French is the father of Dr. French, whose engagement to Miss King was recently announced.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MINISTER WILLIS INJURED.

Thrown From His Carriage After Yesterday's Wedding.

What might have been a serious accident happened to United States Minister Willis and Mrs. Willis in the Anglican Church grounds shortly after the Stanley-Dunford wedding yesterday afternoon.

The Minister and his wife had just left the church and Mrs. Willis had taken her seat in the carriage, and Minister Willis had his foot on the step when the horse bolted, throwing him to the ground, one wheel passing over his leg. Going toward the Berea street gate, one of the wheels of the carriage struck the hub of a wheel on a hack that was just entering the grounds. The result of this was the smashing of a rear wheel on the Willis carriage, and the concussion was such that Mrs. Willis was thrown backward out of the carriage.

She was picked up by some of the guests present and a moment later she was at her husband's side. Dr. Wood arrived at this time and Mr. Willis was assisted to the doctor's office, a few doors distant, where his injuries were examined and found not to be serious. Shortly afterward the Minister and his wife left in a carriage for their beach residence.

While the injured diplomat was being looked after the horse sped out Berea street until the other wheels and the carriage were wrecked, then it was stopped.

MYSTIC LODGE.

Meeting Last Night After Which There Was a Banquet.

There was a large meeting of the Mystic Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., last night at its Castle Hall. Besides the regular membership, a number of visiting members of other lodges were present.

After three new members were initiated, a sumptuous banquet was set and a general good time followed. What with salads and sandwiches and the excellent coffee, interspersed with flashes of wit and humor, the evening was pleasantly spent.

PYTHIAN NOTES.

Justus H. Rathbone, founder of the Knights of Pythias, died in 1889. He drew up the original ritual while teaching school in the Lake Superior country. Some time after the organization of the society in 1864 Rathbone withdrew from the Knights, but entered their ranks again in 1866. He was selected to prepare a revised ritual. During his school teaching days he formed a dramatic society, and among the plays that he secured to produce was John Banim's version of "Damon and Pythias." The play suggested to my mind the idea of the order, once remarked Rathbone, "although I had not thought of it before. It presented itself when reading over the play at the school house. It then occurred to me that there was excellent foundation in the story of Damon and Pythias for a fraternal secret society. The high type

of friendship therein portrayed seemed to me by the basis upon which such a society could and should be established. Banim changes the position of the two characters from the historical, but does not change the character of their friendship."

It is proposed to establish a Pythian home at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The Grand Lodge of Arkansas has already voted an appropriation of \$5,000 as a commencement for the fund.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

The San Francisco Board of Health recently received a communication from the Superintendent of the San Francisco & San Mateo Railway Company, suggesting the advisability of prohibiting people from expectorating in street cars. He stated, that such a law was enforced in some of the large Eastern cities, and that there was necessity for its enactment in the West. The Board adopted a resolution requesting the attorney of the Health Department to prepare for the consideration of the Supervisors an ordinance prohibiting expectoration on the sidewalks or in buildings or in any public conveyances, and requiring that buildings and conveyances be provided with receptacles for expectorations.

When it was proposed to build a railroad in the United States, Chancellor Livingston, who was one of the greatest men in the State of New York, published a letter to demonstrate that the undertaking was impossible. One of the reasons was that no one would want to risk his life flying through space at the rate of 12 or 15 miles an hour. Daniel Webster said the frost on the rails would prevent the train from moving, or stopping after it had begun to move.

King Humbert of Italy, though almost the poorest sovereign in Europe, is most methodical in keeping free from private debt. He has now succeeded in settling his father's liabilities, which amounted to about \$6,000,000. In order to do this he sold his valuable stud of Arab and English horses, and, in addition, parted with the Castel Porziano, a vast hunting estate. The calls on his private purse for charities, earthquakes, and so on are extremely frequent.

It is a mistake to suppose night air in towns is unhealthy. In most cases it is purer between 10 at night and 6 in the morning than any other part of the twenty-four hours. It is beneficial to sleep with the window open four inches from the top, and the door tightly closed.

Some idea of the vast extent of the surface of the earth may be obtained when it is noted that a lofty church steeple is ascended and the landscape visible from it looked at, 900,000 such landscapes may be viewed in order that the whole earth may be seen.

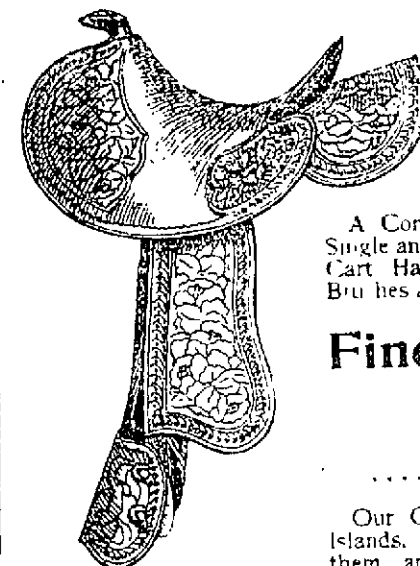
The Church of England is supported by income from investments, endowments, and by voluntary contributions. The total revenue of the Church is about £7,000,000.

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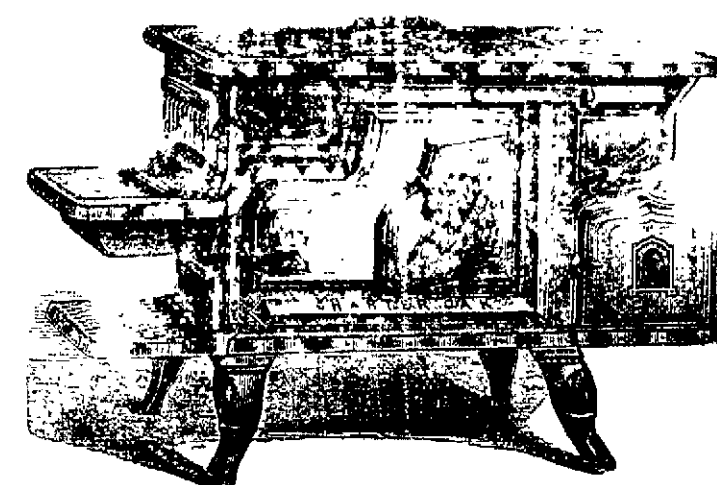
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PLATINOTYPE PICTURES OF HAWAIIAN SCENES.

OIL and Water - Color Paintings

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An Invoice in New Designs, direct from the Factory, at Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Hygienic Refrigerators!

No taints, no odors; removable Galvanized Steel Compartments, entirely separated one from another. Water sealed top; perfectly insulated walls. Air-tight joints and seams. The only perfect Refrigerator made.

NEW IDEAL SEWING MACHINE.

NORTON'S IMPROVED BALL-BEARING RATCHET SCREW JACKS, The acme of perfection. Samples at The Pacific Hardware Company.

Our I's and Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook." It tells doubts and cures doubters.
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Napa Soda!

Soda,

The King

Table Waters,

Is Always Pure, Bright and Sparkling.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED BY THE

Hollister Drug Co.

Sole Agents for the Islands.

PANAMA CANAL PLAN HAS ADVANTAGES.

Captain Nathan Appleton Tells
of the Work Done.

INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY.

President Grant Favored the Route—Spain's
Early Antipathy For it—De Lesseps's Suc-
cess and Failure—Bonds Now in Force.
May be Bought Cheap—Interest, Paid.

The following interesting paper on
the Panama Canal scheme was read
to the students of Oahu College on
Monday last by Captain Nathan Apple-
ton, a gentleman whose knowledge of
the subject enables him to entertain
his hearers:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the
Club:—Certainly one of the greatest,
most attractive, most interesting and
important questions occupying the at-
tention of the world today is the con-
struction of a canal somewhere across
the American Isthmus. It is now more
than thirty-five years since Count De
Lesseps first convinced the idea of con-
structing a canal through the Suez Isth-
mus, and for ten long years he gave
his extraordinary energy and patience
and generous time to the world in
accomplishing the enterprise which re-
sulted in connecting the Mediterranean
and the Red seas. Ten years after-
wards, when he was seventy-four years
of age, he began his work upon the
Panama canal, which was then too old
to give to that enterprise the power and
force that had characterized his efforts
in the construction of the Suez canal,
and he failed, dying two years ago, a
broken down man at the thought of the
loss.

I insist myself that the Panama
canal is not a failure. To be sure the
work is incomplete, but some day if
the work is taken up in the near future,
it can be finished, and then it will
bring back all the credit which has been
a part of the history of De Lesseps.

Since that time there have been sev-
eral smaller canals built in various
parts of the world. One at Corinth,
one at Manchester and one at Kiel,
but, all of these have been more or
less local in their nature as compared
with the Suez canal, or the Panama
canal, which, when completed,
contributed so materially to the ship-
ping interests of the world.

Panama, whatever may be its status
today, stands there challenging the
energy of mankind to finish it. Work
came to an end there in 1888, although,
ever since that time just enough has
been done on it to keep it alive.

Ever since Balboa crossed the Isth-
mus of Panama and looked over into
the Pacific ocean in 1513 it has been the
dream of geographers, navigators, the
representatives of the commerce of the
world and of scientists, in fact men in
all stations in human life, to try and
construct a canal across this line
somewhere, and so open it to the nav-
igation of the world.

Philip the second of Spain was so
impressed with the danger that would
certainly come to his own possessions
in the Western Hemisphere should this
ever be accomplished that he decreed
that anyone who talked of such a canal
should be put to death.

But years rolled on and the subject
continued to be discussed, but it has
only been during the present century
that work of a serious nature has been
done toward solving this problem.

My interest in the Panama canal
dates back to the year 1869 at the time
of the opening of the Suez canal. I
was in Paris that summer at the time
General Banks was there, and it was
then agreed between us that we should
go together to witness the opening of
the Suez canal in November, 1869.

We met in Paris in September, and had
a delightful trip throughout Northern
Europe, from there down to the Black
sea, where we took one of the ships
of the Russian Navigation Company,
and arrived in time to attend all the
functions connected with the opening
of the canal. It was at St. Petersburg
that I received a notification from the
Boston Board of Trade asking me to
be a delegate in behalf of that Board
to that wonderful meeting; a meeting
where there were crowned heads from
some of the leading nations of Europe,
ambassadors, and representative men
from all nations of Europe. While
nearly all other nations were represented
by their ambassadors, and dele-
gates from Board of Trade and scien-
tists, I was the only person there from
the United States of America who held
credentials. The only one from Amer-
ica there with authority was the one
now addressing you. The fact of being
there so interested me in the matter
that I wrote up a report, on my re-
turn, on the question of canals, which
report is now on file in the records of
the Boston Board of Trade.

Early in the winter of 1867 or 1868,
some American gentlemen, among
others Mr. Paul Forbes of New York,
formed a small company which was
called the Darien Canal Company.
They believed there was a piece of land
at Darien, where boats had in former
times been carried across, and with an
elevation of but a few hundred feet,
and which would be a more practica-
ble point for a building of a canal.
Subsequent researches, however, proved
that they were mistaken in this re-
gard, and the enterprise was after-
wards reported as impracticable and
abandoned. Later researches have
developed the fact that the mountains
at that point were some fifteen hundred
feet in height, which of course, made
the construction of a canal there en-
tirely out of the question.

In 1870 when General Grant was pres-
ident, I talked with him concerning
the question of a canal at Panama. I
remember the first interview I had
with him. In talking about the canal
he said that he remembered the Isth-
mus well, having been there years

before when he was a young officer.
I think it was before the railroad was
opened—that was in 1854. At that
time President Grant remarked "When
that canal is dug it will be at Pan-
ama, and it will be close to the line of
the railroad." Afterwards his friend,
Admiral Ammen persuaded him that
the Nicaragua route was the better
one, and thereafter he took no active
part in Panama.

It was in the year 1870 that the most
of the surveys were taken by our
Government in order to ascertain the
most practical route for a canal from
the Atlantic to the Pacific across the
Isthmus. This was while General
Grant was president. Captain Leil-
fridge, Captain Shefield, Captain Lull
and others surveyed almost every part
of the Isthmus, verifying previous sur-
veys and making new ones. It was
also about this time that two French-
men, Bonaparte Wyse and Armand
Reclus also surveyed various portions
of the Isthmus for a canal.

People began to think the time would
not come to accomplish anything un-
less De Lesseps should take the lead.
It was in 1875 that the Congress of
Commercial Geography was held at
Paris, and the question of a canal
across the Isthmus again came up, and
it was there that De Lesseps expressed
his view in favor of a canal without
locks. In the year 1876 what was called
the International Committee was
formed in Paris, at which time De
Lesseps placed one of the rooms of the
Suez Canal Company at their disposal,
and requested all interested to make it
sort of headquarters. That was in
1876 and 1877.

The year 1878 was a year of great
gatherings in Paris. In that year
there were many Congresses held. One
was the Congress of Commercial Geo-
graphers held under the auspices of
the Paris Society of Commercial Geo-
graphy. There were many different com-
mittees formed. Bonaparte Wyse took
part and was present at this gathering,
and it was at this time that a resolu-
tion took form. Henri Bionne offered
the resolution and I seconded it, which
was about in these words, "Whereas,
the Isthmus has been sufficiently sur-
veyed to determine which was the
best route for a canal, Mr. De Lesseps
is requested to call a Congress of the
Nations for the purpose of trying to
solve the problem of a canal across
the Isthmus."

On the first of January, 1879, in-
vitations were sent, and that Congress
met in Paris May of the same year. I
was one of the eight Americans who
was there. Of course when it came to
deciding on the line of the canal, the
best route, it was left to the engineer-
ing committee to say. This engineer-
ing committee was composed of en-
gineers from many countries, and they
worked conscientiously for a fortnight
or so, and on the 28th day of May they
formulated a resolution favoring a tide
level canal at Panama. There were
seventy-eight votes in favor of this
resolution, passed by the whole Con-
gress the following day there were
twelve who declined to vote on it, and
eight voted no. The resolution was
accepted by a large majority of the
members. That decision was arrived
at more than anything else by the
statements of Charles De Pourcy who
was, the time, one of the inspectors of
bridges and roads, the highest govern-
ment engineering position in France.

He put together all of the pros and
cons concerning the different routes
in such a concise manner that I
thought I would read to you from it
this evening, as it will show you the
physical conditions of the Isthmus,
they being about the same today as at
the time this article was written, ex-
cept the great work done at Panama
and the small beginning of Nicaragua.
This article will show you the advan-
tages of each proposed line. There is
the Nicaragua route, here is the Pan-
ama route, here the San Blas where
the Isthmus is the narrowest, being
but thirty-three miles across as com-
pared with forty-six miles at Panama;
and this is the Darien route, but, as I
said, that has been thrown out as im-
practicable. I had this article trans-
lated some four years ago, and I do
not think it has ever been printed as I
have it here.

(The speaker here read from article
referred to.)

This is the Tehuantepec route. It is
a hundred and thirty miles in length,
and has an elevation of seven hundred
feet. Some years ago a railroad was
started here by Mr. Larned, of Pitts-
field, Mass., but later on it was aban-
doned, left unfinished. It was com-
pleted by the Mexican Government,
some two years ago I believe, and
about a year ago it was purchased by
a British syndicate.

The next day the Congress met and
voted. It was then and there that De
Lesseps promised to put himself at the
head of the enterprise. His family
did not wish him to do so, but he did
nevertheless. He certainly believed in
it as I did, and I have never been able
to make out why there should be so
much hostility on the part of the United
States in this matter. I certainly
supposed that we would believe in the
one map of all others in the world
who could get the money necessary
to build this canal; a canal that would
be of more use to us than any other
nation in the world.

Instead of that he was opposed in
every way. However, he put himself
at the head of work. He stated the
expense of the canal; that the tide
level plan would cost about twelve
hundred million francs. That did not
include the purchase of the railroad
plant and the machinery. It did in-
clude the interest on the five per cent.
stock bonds for ten years. Everything
would have brought the amount up to
about three hundred million dollars.

The first subscription was not a suc-
cess. De Lesseps then came to Amer-
ica, first to the Isthmus and then to
the United States. On returning to France he again
tried to start the canal company.

The first subscription of sixteen mil-
lion dollars was covered five or six
times over. That was the only stock
that was ever issued. Various issues
of bonds came until the last or lottery
bonds, and those were what caused
all the trouble. The authorization for
these lottery bonds had to receive the
sanction of the Government, and as
soon as it reached the point where it
had to be authorized by the Govern-
ment the commotion began. They had
been digging all right until the year

1888, but in 1889 everything stopped.
You gentlemen may ask what be-
came of so large a sum of money, a
sum of two hundred and sixty mil-
lions of dollars from 1881 to 1888. Let me
say there were five hundred thousand
persons who held one share each or
one bond each. Hence the burden was
not very heavy on any one person.
This was demonstrated by the fact
that there was little or no commotion
in the bourse of France when this mat-
ter came to a standstill. There was
no financial disturbance at all. The
French people believed in the plan;
they believed in De Lesseps, and they
believe in the plan now. Most of them
held on to their bonds, and today these
lottery bonds are selling very high.
All of this goes to show that the
scheme is not downed. You cannot
kill the plan. It is impossible. It
must go on until finished.

But, of this money, this two hundred
and sixty millions. About seventy
millions was spent in paying interest.
That was not a loss. It ran on for
eight years, and the interest from 1881
to 1888 amounted to some seventy mil-
lions of dollars. Add to this seventy
millions, the amount spent in purchas-
ing the Panama railroad and the as-
sets remaining when the work stopped
and it will run it close to a
hundred million. Then there is the
work done on the Atlantic side of the
Isthmus, some fifteen miles of digging,
and then some ten miles on the Pacific
side, and more or less work on the
twenty miles of the interior. In fact,
almost every line along the entire
route has been worked more or less,
and is done to a certain extent. That
work represents another hundred mil-
lion.

Then there is some sixty millions
you can add in figuring in the immense
plant, the machinery, transportation,
the insurance and commission to the
houses. The plant is fifty millions,
and the buildings and hospitals and
other things of that kind would make
it amount to sixty millions which gives
you the whole amount.

As to the future. It is now two years
since I went to Paris. The Panama
Company has been in liquidation, and
in the charge of the official liquidator.
There was a company formed called
the New Panama Canal Company, and
that company exists today. Mr. Bon-
nardei was made president of it. Some
one had to step in for the Honor of
France so this company was formed,
and they got together about sixty mil-
lions of francs. This money was paid
mostly in large sums.

As to the cost of completing the
canal for labor there today you only
have to pay fifty cents in gold, and you
can accomplish much.

There is an invention that came into
use last year that will be of much im-
portance in completing this work, and
that it is the system put in operation
for the Chicago drainage canal. It is
that of removing the dirt from over-
head instead of on the ground. The
old system as used in Panama was
very expensive, but, with this new
method very fast progress could be
made, the dirt simply being lifted up
a hundred feet or more, and then car-
ried several hundred feet to the side
and dumped. Dredging is very cheap.
The excavating there at the present
time would cost at least fifty per cent.
less.

The tidal level canal could be finish-
ed for not much over a hundred mil-
lion dollars in addition to what it
would cost to buy the plant of the old
company.

I want to state that, if our govern-
ment desires to own a canal (I do not
say whether or not it would be the best
thing to do) we cannot do anything
better than to buy the whole outfit and
put on a force of men and finish it
under government engineers.

We could pay the French stock and
bond holders fifty cents on the dollar
for the money they have put into it,
and it would be a good thing for them,
and we would be getting the plant at a
fair figure.

Here is the Suez canal, worth four
hundred millions of dollars. What
would the Panama canal be worth?
The tonnage through the Panama
would be larger than we could dream
of. Panama you can reach from all
quarters of the globe, and easily too.
It would be such a vast saving in time.
Notice the saving of distance between
the great world centres: Liverpool
and Sydney, New York and San Fran-
cisco, Havre and Yokohama, etc., etc.,
and the distance from these places to
your own Islands. It does, indeed,
seem strange that we have not gone
at it long ago; that we have not done
something about it before this. There
is a fascination about building canals
that is not to be found in the con-
struction of railroads. There is no
distinctive charm in the building of
a railroad these days. It is an old story.

On one occasion here I passed two
hours at the Bishop Museum of the
ethnology of the Pacific Islands, and
one of the most interesting things I saw
there was a map of the Pacific ocean,
taking in all the islands.

The increase of tonnage through Pan-
ama would be on a much larger scale
than that of Suez. I do not think that
any one person was more astonished
at the success of the Suez canal than
was De Lesseps himself.

Comparatively few poems have ever
been written on the subject of the Pan-
ama canal, but I have stanzas, one
here written by Prof. Francis Lieber,
which I desire to read to you.

Before reading the poem the speaker
showed how important the canal would
be to the future of the Hawaiian Is-
lands.

A few weeks ago the editor was tak-
en with a very severe cold that caused
him to be in a most miserable con-
dition. It was undoubtedly a bad case
of la grippe and recognizing it as
dangerous he took immediate steps to
bring about a speedy cure. From the
advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy and the many good recom-
mendations included therein, we con-
cluded to make a first trial of the
medicine. To say that it was satis-
factory in its results, is putting it very
mildly. Indeed, it acted like magic
and the result was a speedy and per-
manent cure. We have no hesitancy
in recommending this excellent Cough
Remedy to any one afflicted with a
cough or cold in any form.—The Banner
of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland.
The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all
druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith
& Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MY ARTISTIC WIFE.

Her ambition is surprising. She out-
does in early rising.
The proverbial exhibition of the
luck;
For at art she's a beginner, and she's
diligently growing thinner;
It's impossible to win her from her
hobby to her dinner -
She is carving, she is starving, till it's
dark!
And this art has come between us, for
she's sculpturing a Venus,
An Apollo, and a Juno, and a Pan,
And she's planning for a naiad and a
six foot hamadryad,
And she says she has no leisure for a
man!

She takes lessons from a master in the
modelling of plaster,
And is learning from an artist how
to paint;
When he sees her ineffective and irreg-
ular erspective,
Then (with epithets invective) he re-
marks she is neglective,
And would weary out a pet or a
saint.
Even this does not dissuade her; she
beseeches him to aid her,
And works with double ardor at her
craft,
And so great is her delusion that I'm
forced to the conclusion
That she's crazy and fanatical and
daft.

With her chisel, and her mallet, and
her brushes, and her palette,
And her canvas, and her plaster, and
her clay;
With her tinting, and her staining, and
her shading, and her graining,
Small wonder I'm complaining; for my
love she is disdaining,
And she snubs me, and she dubs me
"in the way."
All her interest runs to pigments and
to callaesthetic figments,
To a dado, or a bas relief, or frieze,
And she begs me to believe her that
my pleadings only grieve her,
When she's painting china vases at
her ease.

She has decorated all things, both the
bulky and the small things,
And put particolored borders on the
floors;
And, returning from her classes, she
bedecks the looking glasses.
There are flowers in groups and masses
painted everywhere she passes
On the stairs! On the chairs! On the
doors!
Oh, ye happy hearted spouses, who
have plain, prosaic houses,
You may sing and may rejoice and
may be glad
That the Fates have blessed your lives
by presenting you with wives
Not afflicted with the decorative fad!
—Munsey's Magazine.

In This Climate

where there is a great
demand for the services of
bugologists, upholstered fur-
niture is not sought after to
any great extent. Besides
the trouble caused by the
bugs, the natural high tem-
perature is against anything
that adds to the discomfort
by making the body warmer.
For this reason then, the in-
clination of the people is to-
ward cool furniture.

Wicker Ware Chairs

and couches fill the bill
and are more comfortable.
At Eastern summer resorts
some people furnish their
homes throughout with
wicker and rattan furniture,
and the result has always
been satisfactory. We have

Straight Chairs and Rockers

in an endless variety of
shapes. Some fancy ones
are works of art. These
goods differ in fifty ways
from the cheap goods manu-
factured in China. They are
better finished and in better
shapes. The Chinese have
not the machinery for treat-
ing the wicker in the same
excellent manner as the
Americans, nor have they
the same skilled labor to
weave the beautiful designs.
Our goods are genuine

American Goods.

For a very small cost, this
style furniture can be stained
to imitate natural wood and
by this means, whatever
signs of crudeness may ap-
pear to the eye in the virgin
ware, is obliterated.

Your inspection of this
ware will be satisfactory to
us.

HOPP & CO.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR Ayer's Hair Vigor



Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name
Ayer is prominent on the wrapper, and is
blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

A New Lot of Elegant

FRAMED PICTURES, MOULDINGS, EASELS, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST
STEAMER.

Also a fine assortment of READY
MADE FRAMES suitable for photo-
graphs.

No trouble to show goods. Call and
see what we have at

King Bros.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market
are Thoroughly Chilled immediately
after killing by means of a Bell-Cole-
man Patent Dry Air Refrigerator.
Meat so treated retains all its juicy
properties and is guaranteed to keep
longer after delivery than freshly-
killed meat.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and
Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a
month, delivered by carriers.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise
stored therein on the most favorable
terms. For particulars apply at the office
of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and
Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Hon-
olulu and the Hawaiian Islands the unders-
igned General Agents are authorized to
take risks against the dangers of the sea
at the most reasonable rates and on the
most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a General Agency here, and the
undersigned, General Agents, are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers of
the seas at the most reasonable rates and
on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd., Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks - 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COCKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etmo Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895,
£12,433,131.

1 Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed - 2,750,000
Paid up Capital - 687,500 0 0
2-Fire Fund - 2,601,616 2 9
3-Life and Annuity Funds - 9,144,614 5 5
£12,433,131 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire
and Life Departments are free from lia-
bility in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 23, 1896.

GREAT BRITAIN IN SAMOA.

In the September issue of the Westminster Review, an English writer, taking Samoa for example, sets forth what power one trading firm may exert in a national policy. He shows that the German influence is centered in a corporation owning 75,000 acres of land, and if this company could be bought out the English would have full control. Of course such a thing is possible but it is doubtful if Germany is keeping its hold on the Samoan Islands simply to further the ends of the small number of its citizens who have taken residence and become property holders. The figures given, however, furnish food for thought.

In land holdings the British come next to the Germans, with 36,000 acres; then follow Americans with 21,000 acres, and the French with 1,300 acres. In residents Great Britain leads with 193, the Germans second with 122, and Americans third, numbering 46. Another argument in favor of the British is that the English language is used almost exclusively in the courts. Newspapers are published, and even the books of the German firm are kept in English.

Finally the religion of the country was established by the London Missionary Society. Of the work of the missionaries in Samoa he writes: "The missionary of today has become a schoolmaster rather than an evangelist. Thus we arrive at the significant fact that the Samoan people have been, and are being entirely educated by the missions. The utterly incapable and impetuous Samoan government contributes not a penny toward the cost of teaching its own people. The work has been performed almost entirely by English money and English brains. The London Missionary Society, first in the field, has done the giant's share, and today it claims as adherents some 27,000 Samoans. In the absence of a census, whether religious or secular, exact figures as to population are not obtainable, but it is estimated that the group is inhabited by about 35,000 natives. Of this number the Roman Catholics, who have many workers in the field, may have 5,000 converts, the Wesleyans perhaps an equal number, the remainder belonging to the London Mission. Thus, with the exception of the small French Catholic Mission, the whole credit of Christianizing these islands belongs to the English, an achievement which certainly ought to rank higher than the purchase of a few thousand acres of land, at a low price, from half savage native chiefs."

This is a record of which the English may well be proud, but if Great Britain has lost her prestige in Samoa it is not at all probable that either Germany or the United States will give way for her to regain it. Even the small islands of the Pacific are becoming valuable in these days.

SUGGESTIONS BY "PUPIL."

Our correspondent, "Pupil," asks some very pertinent questions in connection with the pardon of Liliuokalani, and they are undoubtedly questions that have arisen in the minds of many supporters of the present administration. In speaking of the lesson that had been taught by the affair of 1895 we referred to the wiping out of the hope, held by her followers, that the monarchical rule might again be restored. The statement might have been more sweeping and included all generations to come. Furthermore, the statement was made in the full belief that the full pardon would wind up Liliuokalani's affairs so far as the Government is concerned. If the question of pension or compensation is to be agitated in the near future, there will be back countries heard from among the supporters of the Republic, who are quite willing that the full and free pardon should be granted.

We quite agree with "Pupil" that the full pardon might just as well have been granted when the Government began its policy of allowing the political prisoners to go free in lots of two, three four or perhaps more. This paper has previously expressed its opinion on the policy. We also agree that the friends of the administration has gained by its conciliatory measures could be counted on as sangers, and it is an entirely mistaken idea of politics which represents the opposition coming into line simply because concessions are made now and again. Such a course it carried too far will simply weaken the friendship of the staunch supporters, and give the base and supposedly conciliated individual an opportunity to get in his work. Conciliation that leads any official to bow in the least particular before the howling opposition minority is nothing more or less than the most improved

method of losing friends and supporters. It is displaying foolishness almost bordering on political idiocy to maintain that the attitude of one single follower of Liliuokalani will be changed as a result of the proposed pardon. The man who thinks otherwise will have to live until human nature undergoes a wonderful change before he will see his hopes realized.

We must also admit to "Pupil" that we see no harm in an open policy, although we are not quite positive as to its exact meaning. We believe the best interests of the country will be served by bowing close to the line of principle, heeding the suggestions of supporters and listening to the demands of opponents, but never in one single instance allowing a sop to be thrown as a conciliatory measure. A friend who has been purchased is the worst enemy that can be found.

SIGNS POINT TO MCKINLEY.

All signs point to McKinley is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the political situation in the States at the last reports. The elections in Florida and Georgia have excited comparatively little interest as the two parties are too near the final struggle to pay much attention to side issues which about balance each other so far as the political significance goes. In Georgia good sized Democratic gains were the rule and Tom Watson certainly received very little from his own State to raise his hopes for possible election on the national ticket. In Florida the Democratic losses were large enough to offset the gains of Georgia. There were three tickets in the field, two of which were backed by Republicans and Populists. This division of course precluded any possibility of carrying the election, but there is no doubt that inroads were made on the ruling party.

Elsewhere there has been little change. Every leader of every party is making the most of every moment. Bryan was last heard from in the Dakotas and one of the most notable gatherings at Canton has been a large visiting delegation of Confederate veterans, who pledged their votes to the sound money candidate. Palmer and Buckner have been traveling together, "doing" the country on somewhat the same style as Bryan, except that they are confining their efforts to doubtful territory. They have been well received as every Presidential candidate has been in every city and town.

There is one particular feature still worthy of notice and that is, while the Republican, Democratic and Populist managers are constantly sending out forecasts which figure the sure election of their respective candidates, each and every man in every party is continuing to work as never before. It is stated that during the last week of the campaign the Republicans will have upwards of 3000 speakers in the field, each one of whom will make from one to three speeches a day. Such a thing as over-confidence has been and will be unknown in this campaign of 1896.

BETTER PLANT QUARANTINE

In Mr. Mack's recent talk with the representative of this paper he remarked upon the freedom of the coffee trees from serious pests of any kind. This is undoubtedly one of the most important features in favor of this country as a coffee growing center, but the people, even the planters, do not seem to realize how jealously they should guard against the introduction of any pests. The only sure way of protecting the coffee from possible injury is to follow the suggestion made by Commissioner Marsden, Prof. Koebele and others, and shut the doors against plant life of any kind which has earth adhering to the roots. The leaves and stalk of the plant or tree can be easily examined and cleaned, but it is impossible to discover the dangerous seeds or spores that may lurk in the handful of earth about the roots. The law of 1890, "relating to the suppression of plant diseases, blight and insect pests," provides for the appointment of three agricultural commissioners, and gives these men power to make such regulations as they judge necessary for the public safety in prevention of the introduction or spread of plant diseases, blight and insect pests. Detailing extensive power to these commissioners also gives them a greater responsibility, hence the urgent necessity for them to post more stringent plant quarantine regulations. We can realize how the feelings of some woman who wants a pet variety of plant, or the man who wants some new tree from another country, may be injured by an almost exclusive quarantine, but the industries we now have must be protected at all hazards. The country can afford to out-McKinley McKinley in raising barriers against plant life.

Sam Mack's remarks on the coffee prospects of this country will be gratefully received particularly by the planters of Oahu whose fields were given special attention. That the Hawaiian planter must work out his own salva-

tion in the matter of finding out the best methods of cultivation in his district is by no means a new proposition, but it often has a good effect for the planter to be told this by one who has seen other coffee fields and knows something of the conditions under which the people who are to be our competitors are laboring. The matter of experiments with coffee trees is one of such importance that really the agricultural department of the Government ought to lead a helping hand. With the money placed at the disposal of this department at the present time it is next to impossible to carry out the extensive investigation which the coffee industry most certainly merits. Again there should not be too much of the disposition among the planters to bottle themselves up and keep what information they may gain to themselves. There should be a free exchange of opinions and every effort put forth to give others the benefit of what may have been gained by careful investigation.

The sensation or attempt at sensation of the last mail from the coast is that the United States dispatch boat Bancroft will force the Dardanelles. From the reports in the papers, one would suppose that the Bancroft was one of the United States' most formidable fighting craft, sufficiently powerful to wipe every Turkish fort out of existence. After a moment's consideration of the conditions, the whole situation as portrayed in the dispatches is extremely funny. In the first place, the Bancroft is one of the smallest ships in the American navy, and in the second place, to "force the Dardanelles," the Bancroft must pass a line of forts sufficiently well armed to blow three or four good fighting ships into smithereens. "There is no doubt the Bancroft is going to Constantinople as fast as steam can carry her, or just as soon as Minister Terrell makes a request for her services." So says the dispatch, and it is safe to say that Minister Terrell will not request the services of the Bancroft without first having the assurance that the ship will not be molested.

The Honolulu Road Club will win the everlasting gratitude of the people of this city if it can stir sufficient enthusiasm to obtain the construction of a road along the makai side of and beyond Diamond Head. Waikiki is fast being filled up and at present Diamond Head stands as a barrier against the extension of the residence portion of the city along the beach. Once get a road around the guardian promontory of the harbor and a splendid stretch of land for beach houses is opened up to say nothing of the delights of a turnpike that will some day continue along the beach as far as Koko Head, the picturesque circuit being completed by way of the Moiliili road. Some years will probably be required to work the people and the Government up to the pitch of expending the requisite amount of money, but by keeping everlastingly at it the road advocates will be victorious in the end.

It is not probable that the recommendation to grant Liliuokalani a full pardon will meet with any opposition in the Council of State or anywhere else. To all intents and purposes it is a formality which means very little to the public. In fact we see no reason why full pardons should not be distributed among all those connected with the affairs of 1895, an event fast being relegated to the archives of ancient history. The lesson taught at that time has not been forgotten however, and will not be during the present generation. Liliuokalani has led a quiet, non-political life for the past year and a half and since the Government saw fit to lift the burden of sentence imposed by the military commission it might just as well finish the thing with one last sweep.

When Ella Castle, the wife of Walter Michael Castle, a wealthy San Francisco merchant, purloins valuable jewelry etc. etc., she is known as a kleptomaniac and will doubtless be the subject of considerable leniency on the part of the court. Let Maggie Maloney, a poor, half starved washwoman, take one-tenth the amount Mrs. Castle stole, and she would be put down as a dangerous thief who should be punished to the full extent of the law. "It is the way of the world," and not one in ten thousand stop to consider what ought to be done about it.

Secretary Schaeffer's letter to the Board of Health shows plainly that the Queen's Hospital trustees are anxious to find out whether the patients treated under the Act to Mitigate are Government patients. Here indeed is a fine question to decide and by its decision the people will be able to judge whether the recognition of the social evil as a licensed evil is gaining headway or not.

To be Winthroped is getting to be the proper fad in San Francisco. The last man who claims to have been through the treatment states that he gave up funds rather than be tortured, and now refuses to tell who his assailants were. They may find men who

without Winthrop-Winthrop, but those who can out-Campbell Campbell are few and far between.

The Queen's Hospital trustees either have plenty of money or else they neglected to note the rider attached to the appropriation of \$20,000, which reads "Conditioned upon the free treatment of Government patients." Certainly the hospital cannot receive any of that assistance if it is intended to make charges for the treatment of certain classes of patients sent by the Government.

Willett & Gray's last circular says that prices for raw sugars are considered to be entirely too low to continue much longer. This is encouraging and it is to be hoped that the rise will be in evidence about the time the Hawaiian crop comes in. The same circular shows the stocks in the United States and Cuba together to be 368,334 tons, against 405,184 tons at the same time last year.

In the Seventh Congressional district of Kentucky the Republicans and Sound Money Democrats have combined on W. C. P. Breckinridge for Congress. Sound money is a good thing, but if Breckinridge is elected it will have to answer for at least one political crime. Breckinridge has been exiled once, and the doors of Congress ought to be closed to him forever more.

From all reports given of H. W. French, the people of Honolulu will miss a literary treat if they fail to make arrangements for him to deliver a lecture while in this city. Unfortunately he comes at a season when the theater will be running full blast, but the people of Honolulu ought to have some time and money to devote to an interesting author and lecturer.

Commissioner Marsden says the conditions of the Hawaiian mosquito are peculiar and petroleum is not practical. That settles it. To tell the honest truth we do not consider that anything but a good frost will wipe the mosquito from the land and as there is no immediate danger of a cold snap the festive mosquito is due to remain with us sometime longer.

MR. SCHAEFFER REPLIES.

Explains Position of the Trustees of Queen's Hospital.

MR. EDITOR:—The statement in your issue of this day, of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Health, held last Wednesday, as regards the action of the trustees of the Queen's Hospital, is in so far misleading as the reception at the hospital of Government patients free of charge has not been declined by the trustees, but they declined to recognize foreign women under the act to mitigate, as such Government patients. This action is the more justified as the Board of Trustees has not long ago made an agreement with the Board of Health by which patients under the act to mitigate are to be received, treated and maintained at the Queen's Hospital at the nominal rate of fifty cents per day, Hawaiians free of charge.

The enclosure is a copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Health on the above subject which more clearly defines the action taken by the trustees.

I may add here that the trustees are fully aware of the conditions placed upon the appropriation of public funds in support of the Queen's Hospital by the last Legislature. As this law went into force on the 30th June, 1896, hospital bills against the Government prior to that date are expected to be paid, while Government patients from and after that date are under the new law to be received and treated at the Queen's Hospital free of charge, to which objection has been raised.

I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

F. A. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary of the Queen's Hospital.

Honolulu, Oct. 22, 1896.

Queen's Hospital,
Honolulu, Oct. 14, 1896.
Charles Wilcox, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Health,
Honolulu.

Sir:—Your letter of the 28th ult., addressed to Mr. J. F. Eckardt, Superintendent of the Queen's Hospital, stating that the Board of Health claims that patients sent to the Hospital under the Act to Mitigate are entitled to free treatment as Government patients, etc., has been submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital at its regular meeting held today and I am instructed to say that the above Board does not share this view of the case held by the Honorable Board of Health.

Although such class of patients are in themselves not desirable inmates of the Queen's Hospital, its Board of Trustees has not declined to admit them as such but has at a special meeting held for that purpose in September, 1894, rather shown its disposition to assist the Honorable Board of Health in providing medical treatment and Hospital comforts at the exceedingly low rate of fifty cents per day for all such patients of other nationalities than Hawaiian, the latter being entitled to admission free of charge.

I am instructed to say also that the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital is prepared to continue to admit patients sent to the Hospital by the Honorable Board of Health under the Act to Mitigate at the above nominal charge per day, but that it has declined to receive treat and maintain them free of charge, as claimed, except Hawaiians.

I remain, dear sir,

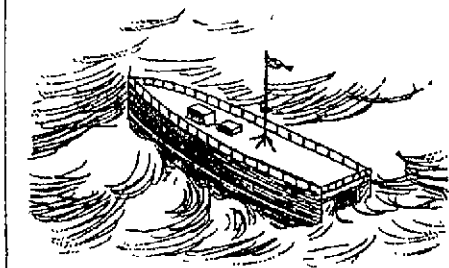
Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) F. A. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary of the Queen's Hospital.

QUEER KIND OF SHIP

Uncle Sam's New Floating Life-Saving Station.

Hitherto all life-saving stations have been on land. But sometimes when rescue work is needed, the surf renders it impossible to launch a boat from shore, even though the crew are confident that they could keep it right side up if they could once get safely beyond the line of the nearest three or four waves. It has, therefore, been proposed to have a floating station, anchored out from shore at a suitable distance. This would be attended with extra expense and some additional inconvenience, but it would obviate the special difficulty just referred to. The



fact is, rescue work is needed quite as often when it is blowing "great guns" as when it is nearly calm. Hence the new scheme must be regarded as an important experiment.

The floating station will be manned, provisioned and anchored like a light-ship, but it will differ from the latter in shape as well as in its service. The crew will remain on board for weeks and months at a time. The vessel will have a broad and peculiar stern. An opening therein, properly walled up on the inside, will be provided so that a lifeboat can be launched there in comparatively still water. Of course, a vessel riding at anchor swings with its head to the wind. The stern will afford shelter, consequently, to a small boat either leaving or arriving there. A ship of this design, lately built at Norank, Conn., in conformity with plans furnished by the Superintendent of the United States Life-Saving Service, Mr. Kimball, has recently been towed to its post of duty, near Boston. The exact location is off Dorchester, between City Point and Thompson's Island. It is a queer-looking craft, but great things are expected of it.

Horrible Shot Gun Accident.

MONTEREY, Cal., Oct. 11.—Count Wolfgang von Ballestrem, a young German artist, related to some of the noblest families of his native land, was shot and killed by his bosom friend and traveling companion, Chas. Abinger, at Point Lobos, six miles from Monterey, last night. A charge of shot tore a great hole in Ballestrem's breast and he died instantly.

Abinger declares that the shooting was entirely accidental and occurred during a friendly struggle over a shotgun.

MONTEREY, Cal., Oct. 12.—Charles Abinger, the slayer of his bosom friend, Count von Ballestrem, is a free man. At the conclusion of the testimony at the coroner's inquest this morning the jury, after deliberating a very short time, brought in a verdict of accidental death, and exonerating Abinger from all blame.

A PAINFUL THING.

"Such a dress must hurt the woman who wears it."
"But it hurts the women who don't wear it more."—Detroit Tribune.

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when you are sick; if it cures your neighbors and your friends when they are ailing; if it makes wonderful cures of many diseases everywhere, then beyond any question that medicine possesses merit. That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by a combination, proportion and process unknown to other medicines, it has curative powers peculiar to itself. We know it possesses great merit because it has

Made

Cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently cures, when all others fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to possess merit or the power to cure disease; it is known to be the best building-up medicine on earth; it is known to be honestly advertised, and for these reasons the people buy and take Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of other preparations. In fact, Merit Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell it. Cure liver ailments, easy to take, and does not hurt the stomach.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

In THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States. Established 1850. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Islands.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

A Hot Bath

In this climate does one more good than even a dip at Waikiki. People should understand this. It cleans the skin more thoroughly than a cold water bath, and allows the system to breathe through its pores; aids digestion, and cools one off by contrast. We have just received a fine line of

Enameled Iron Bath Tubs

Full length size, with nickel fittings, standing on massive iron legs and ready for use, only needing connection with your water main and hot water tank. The price is \$40, or \$45 with handsome hard wood rim. We also wish to draw your attention to Peck's Double Bath Cock which can be used in connection with any bath tub and is intended for hot and cold water. It is a massive, nickel, ornamental bath cock and sells for \$9.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,
Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

SAD HARVEST OF THE GRIM REAPER.

Noted Men Stricken Down With-
out Warning.

PEN OF DU MAURIER IS STILLED

Said That His Popularity Shortened His
Life—Archbishop of Canterbury Succumbed
During Sunday Morning Service—Ex-Gov-
ernor Levi K. Fuller of Vermont Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—George Du Maurier, artist, novelist and author of "Trilby," died at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

A fortnight ago Du Maurier suffered from a chill, which settled on his lungs. His family was hastily summoned on September 21st, when he was in a critical condition. He rallied, gained strength, and the improvement continued until midnight last night, when he suffered a relapse.

The end was painless. He passed away surrounded by friends. For days he had been hovering between life and death, at intervals conversing with his friends regarding his work. Upon one occasion a friend at the dying man's bedside referred to the success of "Trilby" as a book and play, whereupon Du Maurier replied:

"Yes, it has been successful, but popularity has killed me at last."

One of Du Maurier's friends who was present at his death said:

"He died almost as tragically as Svengali. At the zenith of Trilby's fame Svengali became the victim of an affection of the heart. Du Maurier has gone the same way. At the zenith of his popularity the author has succumbed to the heart trouble from which he has always suffered, his suffering being accentuated by a constant succession of exciting incidents in which the closing few months of his life were spent. Checks rained in upon him as his old heart trouble increased. The heart trouble, complicated by affection of the lungs, took him off."

FUNERAL OF DU MAURIER.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Hampstead Church was crowded today with the friends and relatives of the late George Du Maurier, the artist-author who died on Thursday last, and whose remains were cremated at Woking on Saturday. This was the day set apart for the funeral services, and it attracted a large crowd of the artistic and literary men and others, including the entire staff of Punch—Burnard, Lucy, Furness, Sir Walter Besant, Bancroft Pointer, Alfred Gilbert, Henry James, Prof. Lankester and many others. Canon Anger officiated. The gold casket was smothered in flowers, and after the funeral ceremonies was interred in the churchyard under a yew tree. The floral wreaths included several from actresses who have played the part of Trilby.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Dies Suddenly While Attending Divine Service.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Archbishop of Canterbury was seized with apoplexy after the service commenced at Hawarden church this morning. He was carried to the rectory, where he died at 11:30 o'clock. The Rev. Archibald Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, received a telegram from Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarden church, in which it was stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury passed away peacefully and suddenly. He had attended the early communion. Dean Farrar, in preaching in the Cathedral this evening, referred to his forty-five years' intimacy with the deceased prelate.

Directly the service began, and while the rector, Rev. Stephen Gladstone, was reading the absolution, Archbishop Benson, who was kneeling, was seen to twitch in the arm for a few minutes and then he collapsed entirely. Doctors were hastily summoned. The stricken prelate was gasping painfully for breath. All efforts to rally the distinguished patient proved in vain and he died in a few minutes.

DISPOSITION OF REMAINS.

CHESTER, England, Oct. 12.—The remains of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Edward White Benson, D. D., who died suddenly at divine service in the church at Hawarden yesterday, where he was the guest of W. E. Gladstone, are still in the rectory at Hawarden, where they are watched by clergy. It has been decided, if the Home Secretary will permit it, that the body will be laid to rest in Canterbury Cathedral. Gladstone is deeply saddened at the death of his old friend.

EX-GOVERNOR DEAD.

BRATTLEBORO (Vt.), Oct. 10.—Ex-Governor Levi K. Fuller is dead, aged 56 years.

WAR OF CABLE COMPANIES.

Injunction Asked For Against A Monopoly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—United States District Attorney Wallace McFarland has filed a United States Circuit Court bill in equity in the suit of the United States against La Compagnie Francaise Des Cables Telegraphiques and the United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company.

The bill, which covers forty type-written pages, alleges that the defendant corporations, by combining and

conspiring for the purpose of monopolizing a part of the trade and commerce between the United States and several States thereof and foreign nations, are doing an irreparable injury to the people and business interests of this country. An injunction is asked for to prevent the three defendant corporations from carrying out their unlawful agreement and the establishment of their connecting cables in the United States.

LAND FOR JAPANESE.

Important Concessions Reported Made by Mexico.

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 10.—From an entirely reliable source it is learned that Colonel de Gress, Hawaiian Consul General in Mexico, has notified his Government that the Government of Mexico has granted extensive concessions of land to Japanese colonists, consisting of tracts in Chiapas, Oaxaca and other States, aggregating 300,000 in all. He adds that this will result in the establishment of a steamship line between Yokohama and the west coast of Mexico, via Honolulu.

This directly confirms the previous report regarding Japanese operations in Mexico, and it is regarded here as assuring the steamship line for San Diego as the most convenient American port.

FATE OF SPANISH SOLDIERS.

Belief That About Fifty Thousand Have Perished in Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—At the last Cabinet council General Azcarraga, Minister of War, read a letter from General Weyler saying that the re-enforcements to be sent to Cuba in November need not be organized in battalions. He refers the new recruits to go in sections made up of two companies of 125 men each, so as to assign them to strengthen battalions already on the island. As every battalion has 1000 soldiers, the inference from Weyler's suggestion is that each battalion has lost 250 men. At this rate, and adding to these losses 15,000 recruits sent across the ocean merely to fill gaps, the Spanish army in Cuba must have lost 49,000 men since the beginning of the war. These figures should not be considered exaggerated.

CHINESE EMBASSADOR.

He is Making a Tour of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Minister Yang Yu of China today had a call from Yen Niev, the Imperial Commercial Ambassador of the empire of China, and his suit, who arrived here at a late hour last night. The Ambassador, who is a Chinese official, has no diplomatic functions, but his business is purely of a commercial character, and he is making a trip through the United States and conducting an inquiry, particularly into the state of his countrymen here.

Mr. Yen says he is much pleased with what he has seen of the country and its people. He has received most encouraging reports from the Chinese merchants whom he has met. The Ambassador will spend most of his time in the East.

BUTS REET SUGAR LAND.

New York Millionaire Makes Big Investment.

W. Bayard Cutting, the multi-millionaire who came out here from New York a few months ago with W. K. Vanderbilt and Chanucey Depew, has shown his appreciation of California by an investment in its lands. The property purchased by him consists of 2,000 acres in the Chino Ranch, recently sold as an entirety by Richard Gird to the California Beet Sugar Estate and Land Company, Limited. The sale was made by Easton, Eldridge & Co., the price paid being \$130,000, and was the result of Cutting's California trip. He bought as a connoisseur, being largely interested in sugar properties throughout the United States.—San Francisco Chronicle.

NEWSPAPERS COMBINE.

New York Recorder Merged in to the Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The New York Tribune has absorbed the New York Recorder. The papers involved in the transfer were signed today. Tomorrow morning's issue of the Recorder will be the last to appear to bear that name. The services of the Recorder's employees have been dispensed with. All subscriptions to the Recorder will hereafter be filled by the Tribune. Many of the well known Recorder features will be incorporated in the Tribune, a colored supplement on Sundays among others. The Tribune, however, has not purchased the plant of the Recorder.

CZAR TRIP COMMENTS.

Belief That There Will be no More Trouble With France.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Evening alleges that a treaty of alliance between France and Russia was drafted in 1839 and was signed on May 27th last by M. de Montebello and the late Prince Lobanoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 11.—The Russian newspapers are unanimous in the expression of the opinion that the review of the French troops by the Czar at Chalons signifies that if the two powers, Russia and France, are sincerely pacific, they, also, by acting in unison, possess the force necessary to secure respect.

A Portsmouth, England, provision dealer writes that, on unpacking a case of eggs from Canada, he found one bearing the following inscription in lead pencil: "July, '96—If any nice young lady should by chance receive this egg she will please write (for matrimonial purposes) to John C. Thornton, Seaforth, Ont., Canada."

LILUOKALANI MAY GET FULL PARDON.

Ministers in Cabinet Council Decide to Recommend it.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEET TODAY.

Action Taken for the Third Time—Was Paroled Over a Year Ago—All Conditions to be Removed—\$5,000 Fine Remitted—The Portuguese Ploters Will Petition for Freedom.

FOR SOME TIME PAST IT HAS BEEN MOOTED

that the Government was considering the advisability of restoring Liliuokalani to all of her civil rights as a citizen of Hawaii.

It will be remembered that just prior to the reopening of Kawaiahao Church the subject was discussed in an informal way by several members of the Cabinet. One of them remarked that it was unfortunate, inasmuch as the ex-Queen had taken such an active interest in the affairs of the old church, that she could not be present at the reopening of the remodeled building, her release from custody being conditional that she did not attend any gathering.

Minister Cooper suggested that not attending a church gathering was merely by inference, and at the next meeting of the Cabinet he proposed giving Liliuokalani greater freedom. At the same time she was not granted a "full and free" pardon.

The action to be taken by the Executive in recommending that the Council of State grant the pardon is based upon the fact that since her release from confinement in the Executive building Liliuokalani has faithfully kept the terms of her partial freedom, and in view of this the Executive feels that justice has been fully served, and that the granting of a full and free pardon at this time is an evidence of the confidence the Government reposes in her. This recommendation will be made at the meeting of the Council of State called for today.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of February 27, Major George C. Potter, Major McLeod, Charles B. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson visited Liliuokalani in her quarters in the Executive building for the purpose of reading to her the sentence pronounced upon her by the military commission and approved by President Dole, as the result of her being found guilty of misprision of treason. While the sentence was being read the prisoner remained seated and manifested comparatively little interest in the affair.

On September 4, 1895, the Council of State held a meeting for the consideration of pardons to a number of the political prisoners, and on September 8, at 5:30 p. m. the ex-Queen left the Executive building, accompanied by C. B. Wilson and wife, going in a carriage direct to Washington Place. Her freedom at that time was merely in the nature of a parole, and banked by certain conditions, among which was the payment of the \$5,000 fine imposed upon her by the military commission. Early in this year one of the conditions of her parole was withdrawn, and today, if the Council agrees with the Executive, the fine will be remitted and Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of Hawaii, will be as free as a bird.

It is understood that a petition from the Portuguese residents will be presented on Friday next, asking for a pardon for the six Portuguese convicted of riot at the head of Emma street some months ago, and new trials refused by the Supreme Court on Monday.

The prisoners have served only a few hours on the reef. After the decision of the Supreme Court was handed down four of the convicted men were taken to the reef, but were released on bail shortly afterward.

THE WHALING FLEET.

Death of an Island Boy in the Arctic.

The catch from September, 1895, to September, 1896, is as follows: Balaena 10, Grampus 10, Mary D. Hume 2, Newport 8, Jesse H. Freeman 4, Beluga 2, Norwhal 4, Thrasher 1, Jeanette 1, Karluk 1, Alexandria 3, Fearless 3, Wanderer 1, California 1, Northern Light 6, Gayhead 3, Alice Knowles 1, that is to September 17th. There were two deaths at the island, W. Mosher, second mate of the bark John & Winthrop, and the cabin boy of the bark Wanderer, Henry Williams, of Honolulu. The Balaena and Grampus wintered in Franklin Bay. The Balaena had four deaths and the Grampus had two deaths. Both ships got to Herschell Island August 29th with the intention of returning September 1st. H. C. Bone, third officer, and Frank Jones, second officer, had a fight; Frank Jones was shot by H. C. Bone and died in a few hours and afterward was buried at Herschell Island. The second mate of steamer Belvedere died August 2d and was buried in McKinley Bay. During the winter twelve men deserted the ships at Herschell Island, five of them escaped, one was shot and wounded. Last winter was the coldest that any of them have experienced and very cold summers.—S. F. Commercial News.

THE NATIONAL BAND.

To Arrive Next Monday—Grand Luau in the Evening.

A letter was received yesterday from one of the band boys who are now stopping at the Atherton House, San Francisco. They expect to return by the Australia due here next Monday. They

are doing very well in San Francisco and all are in good condition. They report that there is a rumor in San Francisco which has been authenticated by the papers and kamaainas there that Kalulani will also return on that steamer, being sent for by the Provisional Government.

In anticipation of the arrival of the band on Monday, it is said that \$2500 have been raised to give them a grand luau the night of their arrival. A public concert at the Hawaiian hotel will be given the next night.

THE CRICKET TEAM.

Australians Enjoy the Sight—Banquet Last Night.

Among the through passengers on the Mariposa yesterday was the Australian Cricket Team who are returning home after a ten months' trip around the world. During their trip they lost but eight matches, six in England and two in the States.

They were very much disappointed that a game could not be arranged with the Honolulu Cricket Club during their stay in port. They, however, put in a very pleasant day in the city, going out to Waikiki in the afternoon and enjoying a bath at Sans Souci. Swimming and diving matches were held between the different members of the team, in which H. Musgrove, the manager, proved himself to be a stayer. The captain and the best all around player of the aggregation is H. S. Trotter. One of the members, T. R. McKibbin, met a relation of his in the city in the person of Dr. McKibbin, whom he had never met before. Last evening a banquet was served to the members on board the Mariposa before she left.

REVIEW LAST NIGHT.

Large Turnout of Members of National Guard.

There was a full turnout of national guardsmen on the regimental parade ground last night, the occasion being the final review by Minister Cooper prior to his departure for the States. The companies were drilled in battalion movements and showed excellent training. The band was in attendance and played the "Republic of Hawaii" until everyone wanted to leave the grounds. This was the only unpleasant feature of the evening.

DEATH OF CAPT. MARTIN.

Owner of the Velocity Dies at Hongkong on October 2.

Word was received yesterday of the death at Hong Kong on October 2 of Captain Martin of the bark Velocity. Captain Martin was well known in Honolulu in shipping and mercantile circles. He has been running to this port regularly for several years and amassed a large fortune. He was the sole owner of the Velocity and made trips as it suited him. His home has been in Hong Kong for some time past.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Minister Hatch and family are at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

W. Soper and Chas. Dole are both playing on the Stanford football team this fall.

C. D. Miller has been appointed manager of the Morgan-McStocker coffee plantation.

Kate Field's estate has been appraised at \$14,000, of which \$2,000 was in personal property.

Robert Catton has an enlarged change of ad. in this issue. Read it. It may interest you.

B. F. Ehlers & Co. have just opened up a new invoice of "P. D. Corsets," Japanese silk and laces.

There were three hundred Stearns and Cleveland bicycles in transit for the Colonies on the Mariposa.

Fred Yates and D. Howard Hitchcock are at Maunawili, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, making sketches.

The U. S. S. Alert will leave Portland for this port about the first of November. She will probably relieve the U. S. S. Adams.

A hot bath is a good thing in this climate. The Hawaiian Hardware Co. give some good advice in their ad. of today.

No freight except ice house goods will be delivered by the Australia after her arrival until her departure Wednesday.

The C. A. S. S. Mlowera will sail from Honolulu for Victoria and Vancouver on October 28th instead of the 26th instant.

The paper on vaccination published in connection with the Board of Health was written by Dr. Alvarez, not Dr. N. Russell.

Minister and Mrs. Cooper entertained a number of friends at a musicale at their residence last night. It was a farewell before the Minister's departure for the States.

John H. Paty has resigned the active management of the business in Honolulu of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco and Bishop & Co. have assumed the agency.

Invitations have been received in Honolulu to the marriage ceremony of Edith Louise, daughter of the late General S. C. Armstrong, to Winthrop P. Tolbert at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on September 19.

Frank Hastings, Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington, has acknowledged receipt of a number of photographs of island views by Williams, which will be reproduced in lantern slides and used in a lecture on Hawaii to be delivered by Colonel Lincoln.

CROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—P. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
**PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

CHARACTER IN WALKING.

Quick steps are indicative of energy and agitation.

Tip-toe walking symbolizes surprise, curiosity, discretion or mystery.

Turned-in toes are often found with pre-occupied, absent-minded people.

The miser's walk is represented as stooping and noiseless, with short, nervous, anxious steps.

Slow steps, whether long or short, suggest a gentle or reflective state of mind, as the case may be.

Where a revengeful purpose is hidden under a feigned smile the step will be sinking and noiseless.

The proud step is slow and measured; the toes are conspicuously turned out, the legs straightened.

The direction of the steps wavering and following every changing impulse of the mind inevitably betrays uncertainty, hesitation and indecision.

Obstinate people, who in argument rely more on muscularity than on intellectual power, rest the feet flatly and firmly on the ground, walk heavily and slowly and stand with the legs firmly planted and far apart.—Horne Queen.

NEWNESS OF AMERICA.

The newness of American life was illustrated recently at Minneapolis, when 7000 school children, in relays of a thousand, hauled the first house ever built in Minneapolis through the streets of the town to the site that had been arranged for it in Minnehaha Park. The house was built, says Harper's Weekly, forty-seven years ago, and not only has it survived, but its builder is living, too, as well as his wife, who came from New York to live in it. He is Colonel John H. Stevens, a veteran of the Mexican War, who was born in 1820, went to Minnesota in 1849 for the good of his lungs, and, not finding a claim that suited him in the village of St. Paul, went up the river and staked out a farm in St. Anthony's Falls, on land that is now the center of a city which boasts of its 200,000 inhabitants, and hopes to have a million

COFFEE PLANTERS, NOTICE!

I am prepared to hull and polish your crop in the best and most economical manner. By my process the breakage and consequent waste is reduced to a minimum, and the coffee put in the very best marketable condition.

J. A. HOPPER.

TO OUR

Country Friends!
THIS IS WHAT
You require, in order to
While away the long hours:

Regina Music Box

GROCERIES, when properly bought, may be sold cheap and yet be a source of profit to the dealer. If you can get fresh goods for the same, or less money than you pay for inferior goods, the profit to you is in buying from the men who sell the fresh goods. Our methods of buying are such that the consumer gets every advantage in price and quality. We buy from the manufacturer, thus saving the profit of middle man.

Our agent in San Francisco watches the market and takes advantage of every move favoring us: the advantage is to you as well. What we save in the cost is deducted from the selling price. You, as the buyer, save the difference.

An impression exists in the minds of people who are not our customers, that because our store is up-to-date and our goods the newest and freshest, our prices must be higher than in others. They are lower, and an order, just a single order, placed in our hands will convince you of the correctness of this statement. We have fancy groceries but no fancy prices; the condition of trade in Honolulu will not permit it.

No one here equals us in the stock we keep.

LEWIS & CO.
Fort Street, Honolulu.

GROCERS.

Strength in Harness
Is the Main Thing!

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD

Why run the risk of losing your life with a machine made harness, when you can get the best

Oak Tanned, Hand Made Harness
From reliable dealers at about the same price?

Hand Made Harness a Specialty.

FRED PHILP.
92 KING ST., HONOLULU, H. I.
Telephone 111. P. O. Box 133.

Surveyors Instruments!
FOR SALE.

A number of second-hand Surveyors Instruments, as

Dumpy Level, Theodolites, Planimeter, Compass, Altimeter, Rule Brass, Etc.

All in good order, are offered for sale at reasonable prices. Apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO.
1803-2w

more, Colonel Stevens has been a leading man in Minneapolis ever since he started the town and apparently has not failed to gain such legitimate advantages as ought to accrue to a pioneer who selects his farm with discretion and abides by his choice.

SCHOOL FOR WITNESSES.

A school for instructing witnesses in the art of giving testimony in court is at present in successful operation in New York. Every detail in court trial is carefully rehearsed in this novel institution, and witnesses are fitted to appear for trials by experienced instructors for so much per hour. The school is not intended to train witnesses to give manufactured evidence. The instruction given is perfectly lawful. It is principally intended for green witnesses who are not familiar with court procedure. An experienced lawyer studies the case which is to be presented, and teaches his strange pupil the ways of lawyers, and fits him as well as possible to repeat it without the slightest contradiction under the sharpest cross-examination.

This novel court room is furnished as nearly as possible in the same way as the ordinary courts. The object is to make the witness under instruction so familiar with the arrangement of the bar that he will feel perfectly at home in the court. New York Journal.

"WHAT IS HOME?"

A prize was offered recently by London Tit-bits for the best answer to the question, "What is home?" Here are a few of the answers which were received:

Home is the blossom, of which heaven is the fruit.

A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in.

The golden setting, in which the brightest jewel is mother.

The only spot on earth where the faults and failings of humanity are hidden under a mantle of charity.

The place where the great are sometimes small and the small often great. The father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world.

Where you are treated best and you grumble most.

A little hollow scooped out of the windy hill of the world, where we can be shielded from its cares and annoyances.

Legging sale on at the Manufacturers' Shoe Company.

Coffee Planters, Notice!

I am prepared to hull and polish your crop in the best and most economical manner. By my process the breakage and consequent waste is reduced to a minimum, and the coffee put in the very best marketable condition.

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LEWIS & CO.
Fort Street, Honolulu.

GROCERS.

Strength in Harness
Is the Main Thing!

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD

VACCINATION AS A PREVENTATIVE.

Able Paper Presented by Dr. N.
Russell of Honolulu.

MEETING OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

Activity in Resignations from Government
Physicians—Dr. Raymond to Locate Here.
Queen's Hospital Trustees Decline to Treat
Government Patients Without Payment.

Board of Health met at 3 p. m. W.
O. Smith in the chair. There were
present besides the president Doctors
Day, Wood and Emerson, Messrs. Lan-
sing, Keliipio and C. B. Reynolds, ex-
ecutive officer.

Application of Dr. C. W. Moore of
San Francisco for license to practice
medicine here was referred to Board of
Medical Examiners. Application
through Dr. Meyers for permission for
Tseu, an aged Chinaman to use opium,
was considered and referred to Dr.
Howard at the dispensary with in-
structions to prescribe the opium not
to exceed 15 grains per day.

Dr. Charles A. Peterson tendered his
resignation as physician at Waianae
and Ewa owing to his intended removal
from the district. The resignation was
accepted to take effect November
30.

A letter was read from Doctor
Brown of Kealia, relative to the
Board's action in declining to
pay him for his services since
August 1. It seems that the doctor
has been performing the duties of gov-
ernment physician at Kealia without
first receiving the appointment. As
the doctor was acting entirely through
a misunderstanding the Board noted
the payment of the salary for the
month's claimed.

Dr. Goodhue tendered his resigna-
tion as government physician at Koloa
and same was accepted. Dr. J. K. Smith
was appointed in his place.

Dr. Raymond of Wailuku, Maui, ten-
dered his resignation as government
physician at that place owing to his
intention to locate at Honolulu. The
resignation was accepted and Dr. Good-
hue's application for the position read
and acted upon, the appointment to date
from the retirement of Dr. Raymond on
November 1.

The matter of allowing a native to
occupy his premises on the land near
the new stream was taken up and the
following report from the sanitary com-
mittee read:

HONOLULU, Oct. 21, 1896.
To the President and Members of the
Board of Health:

Gentlemen—Your Sanitary Commit-
tee, to whom was referred the question
concerning the land in Puukolo on
which Mr. J. Pinao's houses are situ-
ated, beg to report that on Saturday,
the 30th inst., about 2 o'clock p. m.,
they visited the place and made an in-
spection of it. The land under consid-
eration is enclosed on two sides by the
newly made River street, which sep-
arates it from the waters of the harbor.

It was high tide at the time of our
visit and the place was flooded with
sea water to a depth of 12 to 24 inches.
This water, we are informed, rises and
falls with the tide, and at low tide
only the lowest levels are covered.
But there is standing water on the land
at all times. The land on the town
side of said locality is built upon
quite up to the edge of the water, and
the debris from these habitations
flows into the pond above described.

Four wooden houses are now on the
water site above described, three of
them being the property of Mr. Pinao
and the fourth that of Miss Becky
Robinson.

The condition of the place at the
present time is most unclean and un-
sanitary, and on the coming of wet
weather will surely become more re-
pugnant to every rule of decency and
good health, and more dangerous than
it is now. This condition will certainly
become worse still from continued
pollution of the soil and water that
covers it, if the place is allowed to be-
come the site of human abodes.

In our opinion, the only safe course
to be pursued is to have the place
filled up to the level of the road with
good sand, ashes or soil.

Until such filling is done the place
should not be used as the site of hu-
man habitations.

The committee visited the place
again at low tide, 11 a. m., October 7,
and found much of the surface still un-
der water.

N. B. EMERSON, M. D.,
THO. F. LANSING,
Sanitary Committee.

It was decided that the place was
unsanitary and that the houses shall
not be occupied while the land is in its
present condition. The petitioner was
instructed to find some convenient
place to move the houses and the Board
would do what it could for him.

Reports were read from government
physicians at Hong Kong, Yokohama
and Amoy.

Reports from Dr. Monsarrat of ex-
aminations under the act to milita-
ry as well as the slaughter house were
read and filed. Mr. Keliipio's report
on fish inspection was filed.

Three letters from Sapp. Meyers of
the Leprosy settlement were read and
several items of interest noted. The
one of importance relative to the
chance of a boiler to be used for the
purpose of heating water for the bath was
forwarded to C. B. Reynolds to see if the
boiler possible for the purpose of the
most reasonable price.

Deputy Sheriff Scott of Maui was
appointed agent of the Board for the
island.

A letter from E. A. Schaefer, secre-
tary of the Board of Trustees of the

Queen's Hospital, relative to the treat-
ment of government patients, includ-
ing patients under the act to milita-
ry was read. The Board was
of the opinion that the board
of trustees had not carefully read
the appropriation bill. The amount
of \$20,000 was appropriated to the hos-
pital, provided government patients
would be treated free. It seems that
objections have been made by the trust-
ees to treat members of the military
free. This being the case it was hard
to say what the trustees considered
"government patients."

The report of Dr. Wayson on affairs
at Insane Asylum as the physician re-
ported the asylum in a crowded con-
dition, the asylum committee was
asked to visit the place and report at
the next meeting.

Application of C. T. Al for position
under the Board was read and filed.

A communication was read from Mons.
Voission, Commissioner from France, re-
garding the advisability of having two
scientists from the Pasteur Institute
come here to study leprosy. The Com-
missioner asked if the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment would furnish help and con-
tribute toward the expense attached to
their coming here. Matter referred to
leprosy committee.

Dr. Oliver's report from the settle-
ment was read and placed on file.

The following from Dr. N. Russell
was read:

The prevention of contagious and in-
fectious diseases increase in impor-
tance with our growing commercial re-
lations with Asiatic ports. While the
efficiency of our quarantine service has
been greatly improved, other preven-
tive measures have been somewhat
neglected. This is particularly true of
vaccination. The children who attend
the Government schools are, as a rule,
vaccinated, but those under 6 years of
age, and the great majority of the
adult population of the Republic, pos-
sess little or no immunity against
smallpox.

If the real advantages of vaccination
were better known, very few people
would fail to profit by the great dis-
covery which the immortal Jenner gave
to the world at the end of the last cen-
tury.

Vaccination has been practiced all
over the world for a hundred years,
and has amply proved that when prop-
erly performed it confers a high degree
of immunity against smallpox.

In the early days of vaccination it
was believed that this immunity lasted
a lifetime, but further experience
shows that, while the protection of a
single vaccination never disappears en-
tirely, after a variable number of years
the individual may contract a mild
form of smallpox (varioid) if he is
exposed to the infection. It is unrea-
sonable to expect protection for the
remainder of life from a single vac-
cination, when an attack of smallpox
does not always confer such absolute
and lasting immunity. Many well au-
thenticated cases have been reported
of smallpox attacking the same indi-
vidual twice, or even three times.

Vaccination has divested smallpox
of much of the importance it had in the
two previous centuries, when it ranked
first among the acute affections des-
tructive of human life. It is always
very fatal to new races, and it would
carry away a good portion of our na-
tive population because they lack the
immunity which other races have in-
herited from previous generations of
people successfully vaccinated.

Smallpox is very seldom fatal in
those protected by vaccination, while
in those totally unprotected the mor-
tality ranges from 30 to 40 per cent in
the mild forms. The confluent, hemor-
rhagic and other malignant forms are
almost always fatal. When smallpox at-
tacks the eyes or the ears it often pro-
duces blindness or deafness.

Although vaccination is one of the
greatest blessings which the medical
profession has given to the world, it
does not lack a few opponents. Their
arguments may be reduced to this:
That in the operation of vaccination
we may convey other diseases besides
cow-pox. Such accidents must be rare,
and can happen only in countries
where arm to arm vaccination is prac-
ticed.

No danger whatever need be appre-
hended in these islands, since the law
forbids the use of human virus for
vaccination. The bovine race is exempt
from two of the three diseases which
might possibly be transmitted by vac-
cination, namely, syphilis and leprosy.
While the third disease (tuberculosis)
is exceedingly rare in very young
calves, which are the ones used for
the production of vaccine virus. Of
21,329 calves killed in Angström, not
one was found with tuberculosis, while
of 10,983 full grown animals 221 were
tuberculous. With ordinary care in the
selection of healthy, well nourished
calves, there is very little danger of
transmitting tuberculosis with vac-
cination, and the danger may be entirely
eliminated by resorting to injections
of tuberculin, or by killing the calves
and examining their condition before
using the lymph taken from them.

Smallpox is one of the most difficult
diseases to keep out of any country
where the people are not protected by
vaccination. It is exceedingly infec-
tious and may be taken by a very
transient and slight exposure. Thus,
it may be contracted by passing in the
streets or meeting in public convey-
ances, persons who either are or have
recently been affected with it. The
dead body may retain the virus in a
condition to communicate the disease
for an indefinite period, even several
years. It may be sent to us by mer-
chandise or mail matter from Japan
or China, where the disease is en-
demic. Immigrants may also bring the
disease in spite of our efficient quaran-
tine regulations, because in some cases
the period of incubation extends much
beyond the usual 10 to 15 days. Dur-
ing this time the patient often does not
show any signs of disease.

Vaccination cannot be properly done
except in epidemic of smallpox, when
the disease is rampant and perhaps secretly
prevailing. The only way to fully work
the vaccine virus is to have it at the highest an-
tigenic condition, and that if all the
people of a locality are vaccinated and
the disease is not rampant, the vaccine virus
will be of little or no value.

It is not to be expected that the people of this Re-
public will ever be exposed to the necessity of
vaccination, and that they will
cooperate with the Board of Health
in its efforts to prevent an epidemic of
smallpox here.

STANLEY-DANFORD WEDDING CEREMONY.

Celebrated at St. Andrew's
Cathedral Yesterday.

NOONDAY SOCIETY GATHERING.

Wedded by the Bishop and Mr. Mackintosh.
Society Well Represented—Wedding Break-
fast at Sir Robert Herron's Afterward.
Bridal Party Leave for Kauai, Etc.

The society event of the week was
the nuptials of William F. Lucas
Stanley, second son of the late James
C. Stanley, Commissary General in H.
B. M. Ordinance Department, and Miss
Juanita F. C. Danford, daughter of the
late William Danford, Esq., of Lark-
field House, Dublin, Ireland.

The ceremony took place at St. An-
drew's Cathedral on Tuesday afternoon
at 1 o'clock and was performed by the
Right Rev. the Bishop of Honolulu,
assisted by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh,
in the presence of a large and fashion-
able congregation. As the bride par-
ty entered the church, the bride leaning
on the arm of Sir Robert Herron,
who gave her away, a choir of young
ladies from St. Andrew's Priory sang
the hymn, "The Voice that Breathed
O'er Eden." They also sang the psalm
and the responses. During the cere-
mony Wray Taylor, the Cathedral or-
ganist, played soft music on the organ
and the Lohengrin Bridal March at
the conclusion of the ceremony. The
floral decorations, confined to the chan-
cel, were very pretty.

The bride was attired in a bridal
costume of white satin trimmed with
pearl embroidery, orange blossoms and
Limerick lace. The veil was of Brus-
sels lace, an heirloom.

The maid of honor, Miss Danford,
wore a dress of pale blue Bishop's
lawn trimmed with cornflower blue and
Maltese lace.

The bridesmaids were the Misses
Alys Danford, Alice Luce and Anna
Danford. Mr. David Shanks was best
man, and Messrs. Olive Davies, Henry
C. Danford and M. Brash groomsmen.
The groom's present to each brides-
maid was a gold ring set with tur-
quoise. Lady Heron wore a handsome
dress of crimson brocade trimmed with
Irish lace.

After the ceremony the bridal party
were driven to the family residence on
King street. A number of invited
guests were present to offer their con-
gratulations, after which all sat down
to a very elegant wedding breakfast
laid out in a large tent on the lawn.
The Quintette Club was present and
rendered a choice selection of music
during the afternoon. Several speeches
were made during the breakfast, and
the health of the newly married couple
was drunk.

At 5 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Stanley
left on the S. S. Mikahala to spend
their honeymoon on the Island of Kau-
ai, carrying with them the best wishes
of a large circle of friends for a long
and happy married life.

The new drop curtain for the Opera
House is finished and taken from the
frame preparatory to placing it in posi-
tion.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea
to be incurable should read what Mr.
P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has
to say on the subject viz.: "I have
been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea
ever since the war and have tried all
kinds of medicines for it. At last I
found a remedy that effected a cure
and that was Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This
medicine can always be depended upon
for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery
and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take
and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and
50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists
and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co.,
agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

JORDAN'S

Important News!

Just Received, by Latest Steamers, the
Largest and Most Complete Assortment
of Carpets in Honolulu.

VELVET PILE Mats
MOQUETTE And
WILTON SOFA
DAGHESTAN
and
BRUSSELS Rugs

From the simplest to the largest sizes.

Tapestry and Velvet Pile Carpets
and Stair Carpets.

CRUMB CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

E. W. JORDAN

Fort "NO. 10" STREET

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Lawn Mowers!

"The Globe"

Quick Cutting;

Light and Serviceable.

All Sizes.

Moderate Price!

CASTLE & COOKE,

Limited.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S BLOOD PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges
from the Primary Organs, in either sex
(acquired or constitutional), Gravel,
and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed
free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 48.6d.
each, by all Chemists and Patent Medi-
cine Vendors throughout the World.
Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importa-
tions by their iron barks "Paul
Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger"
from Europe and by a num-
ber of vessels from
America, consisting
of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons,
Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Re-
gattas, Drills, Mosquito Net-
ting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and
Colored Merinos and Cashmeres,
Satin, Velvets, Plushes,
Capes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Stiles, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian
Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge,
Kamengans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers,
Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hos-
iery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and
Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and
Embroideries, Cutlery, Per-
fumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,
Reichstein & Seller Pianos, Iron
Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liq-
uors, Beers and Mineral Waters,
Oils and Paints, Caustic
Soda, Sugar, Rice and
Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-
ping Paper, Bureaus, Filter-press
Cloth, Roofing Slates, Squares
and Arch Firebricks,
Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized
Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized
Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails
(18 and 20), Railroad
Bolts, Spikes and
Fishbolts.

Railroad Steel Sleepers,
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.
Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden
Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's
and El Dorado Flour, Salmon,
Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at
the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows,
Young Sussex Bulls,
Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses,
California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring
Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams,
Saddles, Horses can be accommodated at W.
H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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W. H. RICE,

LIVER, KAPAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all
impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema,
Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,
and Sores of all kinds, its effects are
marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs,
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scrofula Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
warranted free from anything injurious to the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 3d. 6d., and in cases containing
six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to
effect a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS
and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG
COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture,
and beware of worthless imitations or substitu-
tutes.

1709

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FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Type-
writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Pen-
manship, Drawing, all the English branches
and everything pertaining to business for
full six months. We have 16 teachers and
give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly
qualified instructor. The course is thor-
oughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

E. O. HALL & SON,

Limited.

Have Just Received from New York
and England a fine lot of

New Goods

Among them you will find:

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and
SPIKES, WIRE NAILS,

COPPER RIVETS and BURS.

HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS,

CYLINDER CHURNS,

SHOVELS and SPADES,

CAST STEEL, BAR IRON,

GALV'D SHEET IRON,

GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS,

CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS,

HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS,

IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000

gross, assorted),

COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS,

BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, ,

LAWN MOWERS,

HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS,

MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROW-

BARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS,

SCALES, SAND PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER,

WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS,

3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK,

IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS,

CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE,

GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in.,

MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes,

IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—

up to 2 in.,

2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES,

CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

Success Water Filters:

HAWAIIAN COFFEE IS ALL RIGHT.

So Says Sim Mack of American
Trading Company.

MAKES TRIP THROUGH OLAA.

Surprised at Showing Made all Along Volcano
Road—Much Must be Learned by Careful
Experiment—Conditions of Soil and Atmos-
phere Peculiar to Hawaii—Small Planters.

Another gentleman who knows the coffee business from A to Z has returned from the Olaa district with this legend pasted in his hat: "I went, I saw, and was convinced." This man is none other than Sim Mack, the genial representative of the American Trading Company. Mr. Mack is now on his way to the Orient to complete arrangements for the construction of a line of railroad for which the Chinese Government contracted with the American Trading Company some time ago. Li Hung Chang has since been on his sight seeing tour, and naturally enough he ought to want more railroads. Mr. Mack takes this for granted, of course, and before he returns will endeavor to argue good progressive ideas into the head of the Chinese Viceroy.

Having heard something of Hawaiian coffee, Mr. Mack stopped over one steamer to take a look at the situation in the coffee districts. It may be well to add here that he had been in the coffee business since a boy, and up to last year had conducted a coffee brokerage business since 1887. While he has not had extensive experience in planting coffee, his business has taken him through all the coffee countries of Central and South America, so that he not only knows a good coffee bean when he sees it, but also has a good eye for coffee trees.

Mr. Mack tells of his impressions in a style that is decidedly flattering to the planters, and there is no evidence of false enthusiasm. In the first place he was "thunderstruck" at the healthy and progressive appearance of the plantations, large and small, all along the volcano road.

"I had heard of Hawaiian coffee," remarked Mr. Mack, "but I had no idea, and I don't believe people generally in the States know how the industry is building up here. Of course, I didn't have much time to inspect the plantations very closely and compare the different localities, but I have seen enough in my short trip to lead me to seriously consider getting into the coffee business myself, and I am quite positive that my company will make a good bid for handling Hawaiian coffee as soon as you have any to put on the market."

"There is one thing about Hawaii—there is no place in the world that I have seen in which the conditions are similar to what you have here. Possibly there may be some similarity with the Nicaragua coffee districts, except that planters there have a heavy rainy season to contend with. I am going through the coffee regions of the East Indies before I return, and possibly I may strike something there that will be like Hawaii, but I doubt it. Your planters here must for the most part work out their own salvation, so to speak. Of course there are certain general rules that may apply to all countries, but the Hawaiian coffee planter will have to study soil, local climatic conditions, and experiment constantly to obtain the best results."

"About the relative value of the different districts, of course I would not care to express a positive opinion, but I will say that I don't believe the planter has anything to fear in any district I have been in. It is only a question of degree of profit. In my whole trip up the Olaa road good healthy looking trees were the rule, and when the tree grows well the planters haven't very much to worry about."

"In some districts it may be found advisable to change the variety of the tree, possibly select a lower grade that will give a larger yield. Such points must be decided by experiments, and they can only be decided in that way. Now there is a great diversity of opinion as to the altitude at which coffee does the best. Well, every man has a right to his own opinion, I suppose, but I am sure I found the trees at 3,000 feet looking as well as those at 1,500 feet and vice versa. But mind you, altitude isn't the only thing to take into consideration. Haven't you seen two farms side by side, one prosperous and the other going to the dogs?"

"Coffee'll grow anywhere in that district, and the man who makes the closest study and uses the best judgment will be the most successful. It is the same thing in every industry."

"There's one thing I don't believe you people half appreciate, and that is the value of the coffee industry to your country. Coffee is a better crop than sugar ever thought of being. It takes time to get the plantation started, but when once bearing it is a gold mine. There is always a good market for coffee, and there is no danger of over production. San Francisco uses two million dollars' worth of coffee in a year, and China and Japan are today buying Central American coffees. Is there any reason why you shouldn't have a slice out of these two markets?"

"There is no cause for the Hawaiian coffee planter to look blue. In fact the outlook is most excellent, if I am any judge. It takes time and money to develop the trees, but look at the time and money it takes to get a fruit orchard going, and when once bearing there isn't half the money in it that there is in coffee. I suppose some of the small holders will have to go under on account of short pocket books. Such things are bound to happen in every new venture, but the man who

can pick up the half developed plantation will make good money out of it. Another thing, the small planters don't want to buy too much expensive machinery. Let them club together when it comes to cleaning and marketing their product."

"No, I didn't see anything of the Puna and Kona districts, but if they are as good as Olaa they are all right. During this trip I shall visit Batavia and then keep on around, going home by way of London and New York, but if nothing happens to me, the Hawaiian coffee planters will hear from me or the company I represent before long. Hawaiian coffee is all right."

BRYAN.

He secured the nomination
At the silver convention
By the fervid agitation
Of his chin.

He has traveled through the nation
And disturbed the population
By the loud vociferation
Of his lungs.

Since Vermont's late demonstration
He is making his migration
To his Western reservation
On his ear.

With the whole conglomeration,
Popocratic aggregation,
Howling dervish collocation,
Blowhard-crank amalgamation,
He will view the situation
At the campaign's termination,
On his back.

—Chicago Tribune.

Millions of dollars of European gold were landed at New York and San Francisco on Friday last. Uncle Sam has golden gates now at both ends of his lot, and they are kept swinging as they never swung in the McKinley days.—Philadelphia Record.

STRONG ENGLISH WORDS.

When a person says "I suffered excruciating pain," he expresses a fact in the strongest words afforded by the English language. The word "excruciating" comes from *crux*, a cross, and signifies an intensity of agony comparable only to that endured by one who undergoes the barbarous punishment of crucifixion. There are some diseases which, for a time, cause pain of this acute and formidable nature. To find relief for it, when possible, is at once the impulse of humanity and the studious desire of science. Two brief examples may indicate what success is attending the effort to both comfort and cure cases of this kind.

"Nearly all my life," writes an intelligent woman, "I have borne the burden of what appeared an incurable illness. I always felt heavy, weary and tired. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a *cruel pain* at my chest and between the shoulders. Frequently the pain was so intense that I was impelled to loose my clothing and walk about the room. My nerves were disordered and irritable, and I was, consequently, easily disquieted and upset. My sleep was habitually bad, and I seemed none the better for spending a night in bed. Eating but little, my strength waned of necessity, and I came to be very weak. For a long time I got about feebly and with difficulty."

"In August, 1887, I had an attack of rheumatic gout, which gave me the most harrowing experience of my life. The complaint took its usual course and refused to yield to the ordinary treatment. Through the partial failure of the liver and kidneys, dropsy set in and my legs and feet became puffed and swollen. I suffered *excruciating pain* and was confined to my bed for *thirteen weeks*. Remedies of every description were tried, but to little purpose."

"My brother, visiting me one day, said he had been cured of an attack of dropsy by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Hewett, the chemist, in Seven Sisters' Road, and after taking it felt a trifle easier. I continued taking it, and soon the pain and swelling abated. I could eat without pain or inconvenience, and by a few weeks' further use of the Syrup I was not only free from any local ailment, but felt better than I ever did in my life before. Since then I have enjoyed continuous good health, taking a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup occasionally for some transient indisposition. You are at liberty to publish my letter. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Rogers, 42 Plevna Road, South Tottenham, London, September 13th, 1895."

"In January, 1892," writes another, "I had an attack of influenza, and was confined to my bed for *eighteen weeks* thereafter. Subsequently I was very weak and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me *excruciating pain*, so that I was afraid to eat. I came to be exceedingly weak and had frequent attacks of dizziness. I was worn almost to a skeleton, and none thought I would recover."

"In June, 1892, Mr. Smith, a friend of ours, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I at once procured of Mr. George Coombs, the chemist in Hucknall. After taking it for only one week I felt greatly benefited. I could eat better, and food agreed with me. Continuing with the Syrup I grew stronger and stronger, and soon felt even better than before I was attacked by the influenza. You are free to print this statement if you wish to do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ruth Halliday, 44, High Street, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham, March 19th, 1895."

Intense pain may or may not indicate urgent danger to life, but it is hard to bear, and very exhausting just the same. In cases of rheumatic gout (Mrs. Rogers) the pain is caused by a poisonous acid in the tissues, originally produced by the decomposition of food in the stomach—indigestion of dyspepsia. The same poison acting on the liver and kidneys creates the other symptoms mentioned. In the case of Mrs. Halliday the ailment was dyspepsia, which in the first place invited influenza, and then remained to torment her.

It is best and easiest to prevent pain by using Mother Seigel's Syrup immediately when the slightest illness appears.

POLITICAL POT BUBBLES.

A SIXTEEN TO ONE FINANCIER.

Silas Simpkins was a financier, although he wasn't rich—
Silas was a sorter silverite an' green-backer an' sich—

An' he never cut his whiskers, an' he didn't wear no socks,
An' all day long he'd argify upon a dry goods box.

An' he'd whittle, an' he'd whittle, an' he'd shorely demonstrate
How his plan 'ud save the country from a mighty sorry fate.

Why we use' to gather round him, an' we didn't care a cuss
Fer the ploughin' an' the hayin' long es Si 'ud talk to us.

Nope, I can't quite recollect now jest how Si would fix it out,
But I shore hev seen 'im out 'er, an' I know 'twas all about

A "per capiter," an' "ratio," an' I recollect thet he
Use' to orate mos' convincin' on the "crime of sempley-three."

An' he lowed 'twas then our slav'y to the "plutycrat" begun,
An' I think Si said the chances was about sixteen to one

In favor of the plutycrat—an' then he'd fairly boil
When he'd tell us how they'd "squeezed the sweat from out the brow of toll."

Well, I guess Si must 'a' talked too much—it sorter wore 'im out—
Fer at last he got right porely an' cud scarcely get about;

But he'd still come down town daily when th' weather 'ud permit.
An' he'd set out in the sunshine, an' he'd whittle an' he'd spit.

As he'd keep right on a-talkin', es he set there in the sun,
On the plutycrats an' ratios an' about sixteen to one;

An' he argied an' contended an' he financial until
He died one day, an' we buried him, an' th' county paid the bill.

—Albert Bigelow Paine, in Harper's Weekly.

THE MAN'S FRIENDS.

The nation knows something of Tammany Hall. It has been a menace to free institutions, a stench in the nostrils, a disgrace to the country. Its shameless partnership with depravity and crime made that organization so infamous and so detested that even this greatest of Democratic cities buried Tammany under a plurality of nearly 50,000 for a Republican Mayor. But this most infamous of all political organizations is that which gives Mr. Bryan the most vociferous welcome he has anywhere received. What wonder that the slums of New York go wild over a man who denounces the President of the United States, and says the "railroad wreckers and stock jobbers and money grabbers" have inspired his policy, and "slobbered over him with praise?" That is the stuff to delight Tammany Hall.—N. Y. Tribune.

INTRINSIC VALUE.

If you lay a gold dollar on the anvil and hammer it out of shape, it is still worth \$1.

If you do a silver dollar the same way, you hammer 46 cents out of it, and it is worth its bullion value only, or 54 cents.

Gold loses coin shape, yet loses no value. But silver loses coin shape and loses nearly half its value. It is wise to drive from the United States this gold of fixed value by introducing the free coinage of inferior silver and make yourself the prey of brokers?—Ex.

A RESENTED OVERSIGHT.

"You're discharged!" roared the free silver man.

"What's the matter?" asked the bandmaster.

"You were engaged as an unpartisan person. And the first tune you played as we marched up the street was 'Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back.'"—Washington Star.

The return of Bryan to this city and its neighborhood, and the speeches he had been making in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey and Connecticut towns, have simply served to consolidate and intensify the opposition of in-

telligent and patriotic people to him and his incendiary doctrines. Bryan must be beaten, and beaten overwhelmingly. His utter defeat is required for the preservation of the principles, political and social, upon which the security of the Republic rests. Bryan is trying to stir up a social war as the last desperate means of supporting his disorganized canvass. Vote for McKinley and Hobart, and take no chances.—N. Y. Sun.

THE ONLY CHANCE.

There are some patriots, ill behaved—
It is a gloomy thing to scan 'em—
Who vow the country can't be saved
Unless they're paid so much per annum.

—Washington Star.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—General Cassius M. Clay has deserted the Republican party, of which he was one of the founders, and has declared that he will vote for Palmer and Buckner. General Clay was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1887, when General Buckner was nominated by the Democrats. In an interview today he said: "I have always been a free trader, and for that reason am opposed to McKinley. The election of Bryan and the passage of a free coinage act would be the height of folly, and if consummated will end in nothing short of revolution."

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Recently the bankers and brokers in the Equitable and Boreel buildings on Broadway, who are staunch supporters of McKinley and Hobart, put their heads together and as a result the largest American flag ever made was today stretched across Broadway. The gigantic campaign banner is 71 feet long by 40 feet wide. The field is 27 feet long and each of the stars measures 32 inches from point to point. It took 600 yards of bunting to make the big flag, which weighs 150 pounds.

A Georgia man is going to run for any office he can get on the following platform: "I never was in the war; never hollered at the surrender and never killed anybody that let me alone, and the only thing I know about the financial question is this: I need money."

The Opera House.

The fitting of the Opera House is gradually drawing to an end; the painters are putting on the finishing touches and the carpenters are placing the seats in position in the family circle. Green balze doors for the entrance have arrived and will be hung before the opening. The electric light switch board, made of marble, was placed in position on Monday and the 700 lights can be easily operated with it.

It's a Far Cry

FROM FOREIGN
LANDS TO

Chicago, U. S. A.

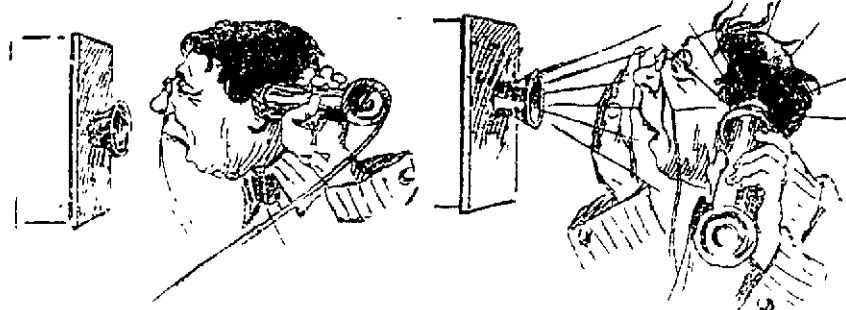
But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUY-ERS' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 300 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND-BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

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"Hello, Central!"
"Hello!"
"16-2-1."

"You ————!"

—Truth.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (Ld.) Ld.
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RINDON IRON WORKS
General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO
Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER
Disintegrators.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE
TOBACCO HABIT

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 500,000 cures prove the power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and then fall to make the weak impotent man at once vigorous and energetic. The cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Smoke and Smoke Your Life Away" written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STELLER CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FOR PIMPLES

USE
Cuticura
SOAP

THE ONLY
PREVENTIVE
OF
PIMPLES

Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. Solely by P. J. KERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London, E. C. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

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JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Notwithstanding the

War in Cuba,

War in Manila,

HOLLISTER & COMPANY

Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War"

from both sides of the world; Selling them

Old Prices at present, and shall continue

so Until the "Fortune of War" shall

month, delivered by carrier

HAWAIIAN COFFEE IS ALL RIGHT.

So Says Sim Mack of American
Trading Company.

MAKES TRIP THROUGH OLAU.

Surprised at Showing Made all Along Volcano
Road—Much Must be Learned by Careful
Experiment—Conditions of Soil and Atmos-
phere Peculiar to Hawaii—Small Planters.

Another gentleman who knows the coffee business from A to Z has returned from the Olau district with this legend pasted in his hat: "I went, I saw, and was convinced." This man is none other than Sim Mack, the genial representative of the American Trading Company. Mr. Mack is now on his way to the Orient to complete arrangements for the construction of a line of railroad for which the Chinese Government contracted with the American Trading Company some time ago. Li Hung Chang has since been on his sight seeing tour, and naturally enough he ought to want more railroads. Mr. Mack takes this for granted, of course, and before he returns will endeavor to argue good progressive ideas into the head of the Chinese Viceroy.

Having heard something of Hawaiian coffee, Mr. Mack stopped over one steamer to take a look at the situation in the coffee districts. It may be well to add here that he had been in the coffee business since a boy, and up to last year had conducted a coffee brokerage business since 1887. While he has not had extensive experience in planting coffee, his business has taken him through all the coffee countries of Central and South America, so that he not only knows a good coffee bean when he sees it, but also has a good eye for coffee trees.

Mr. Mack tells of his impressions in a style that is decidedly flattering to the planters, and there is no evidence of false enthusiasm. In the first place he was "thunderstruck" at the healthy and progressive appearance of the plantations, large and small, all along the volcano road.

"I had heard of Hawaiian coffee," remarked Mr. Mack, "but I had no idea, and I don't believe people generally in the States know how the industry is building up here. Of course, I didn't have much time to inspect the plantations very closely and compare the different localities, but I have seen enough in my short trip to lead me to seriously consider getting into the coffee business myself, and I am quite positive that my company will make a good bid for handling Hawaiian coffee as soon as you have any to put on the market."

"There is one thing about Hawaii—there is no place in the world that I have seen in which the conditions are similar to what you have here. Possibly there may be some similarity with the Nicaragua coffee districts, except that planters there have a heavy rainy season to contend with. I am going through the coffee regions of the East Indies before I return, and possibly I may strike something there that will be like Hawaii, but I doubt it. Your planters here must for the most part work out their own salvation, so to speak. Of course there are certain general rules that may apply to all countries, but the Hawaiian coffee planter will have to study soil, local climatic conditions, and experiment constantly to obtain the best results."

"About the relative value of the different districts, of course I would not care to express a positive opinion, but I will say that I don't believe the planter has anything to fear in any district I have been in. It is only a question of degree of profit. In my whole trip up the Olau road good healthy looking trees were the rule, and when the tree grows well the planters haven't very much to worry about."

"In some districts it may be found advisable to change the variety of the tree, possibly select a lower grade that will give a larger yield. Such points must be decided by experiments, and they can only be decided in that way. Now there is a great diversity of opinion as to the altitude at which coffee does the best. Well, every man has a right to his own opinion, I suppose, but I am sure I found the trees at 3,000 feet looking as well as those at 1,500 feet and vice versa. But mind you, altitude isn't the only thing to take into consideration. Haven't you seen two farms side by side, one prosperous and the other going to the dogs?"

"Coffee'll grow anywhere in that district, and the man who makes the closest study and uses the best judgment will be the most successful. It is the same thing in every industry."

"There's one thing I don't believe you people half appreciate, and that is the value of the coffee industry to your country. Coffee is a better crop than sugar ever thought of being. It takes time to get the plantation started, but when once bearing it is a gold mine. There is always a good market for coffee, and there is no danger of over production. San Francisco uses two million dollars' worth of coffee in a year, and China and Japan are today buying Central American coffee. Is there any reason why you shouldn't have a slice out of these two markets?"

"There is no cause for the Hawaiian coffee planter to look blue. In fact the outlook is most excellent. If I am any judge, it takes time and money to develop the trees, but look at the time and money it takes to get a fruit orchard going, and when once bearing there isn't half the money in it that there is in coffee. I suppose some of the small holders will have to go under on account of short pocket books. Such things are bound to happen in every new venture, but the man who

can pick up the half developed plantation will make good money out of it. Another thing, the small planters don't want to buy too much expensive machinery. Let them club together when it comes to cleaning and marketing their product."

"No, I didn't see anything of the Puna and Kona districts, but if they are as good as Olau they are all right. During this trip I shall visit Batavia and then keep on around, going home by way of London and New York, but if nothing happens to me, the Hawaiian coffee planters will hear from me or the company I represent before long. Hawaiian coffee is all right."

BRYAN.

He secured the nomination
At the silver convocation
By the fervid agitation
Of his chin

He has traveled through the nation
And disturbed the population
By the loud vociferation
Of his lungs.

Since Vermont's late demonstration
He is making his migration
To his Western reservation
On his ear.

With the whole conglomeration,
Popocratic aggregation,
Howling derisive colloquation,
Blowhard-crank amalgamation,
He will view the situation
At the campaign's termination,
On his back.
—Chicago Tribune.

Millions of dollars of European gold were landed at New York and San Francisco on Friday last. Uncle Sam has golden gates now at both ends of his lot, and they are kept swinging as they never swung in the McKinley days.—Philadelphia Record.

STRONG ENGLISH WORDS.

When a person says "I suffered excruciating pain," he expresses a fact in the strongest words afforded by the English language. The word "excruciating" comes from *crux*, a cross, and signifies an intensity of agony comparable only to that endured by one who undergoes the barbarous punishment of crucifixion. There are some diseases which, for a time, cause pain of this acute and formidable nature. To find relief for it, when possible, is at once the impulse of humanity and the studious desire of science. Two brief examples may indicate what success is attending the effort to both comfort and cure cases of this kind.

"Nearly all my life," writes an intelligent woman, "I have borne the burden of what appeared an incurable illness. I always felt heavy, weary and tired. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a *cruel pain* at my chest and between the shoulders. Frequently the pain was so intense that I was impelled to loose my clothing and walk about the room. My nerves were disordered and irritable, and I was, consequently, easily disquieted and upset. My sleep was habitually bad, and I seemed none the better for spending a night in bed. Eating but little, my strength waned of necessity, and I came to be very weak. For a long time I got about feebly and with difficulty."

"In August, 1887, I had an attack of rheumatic gout, which gave me the most harrowing experience of my life. The complaint took its usual course and refused to yield to the ordinary treatment. Through the partial failure of the liver and kidneys, dropsy set in and my legs and feet became puffed and swollen. I suffered *excruciating pain* and was confined to my bed for *thirteen weeks*. Remedies of every description were tried, but to little purpose."

"My brother, visiting me one day, said he had been cured of an attack of dropsy by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Hewitt, the chemist, in Seven Sisters' Road, and after taking it felt a trifle easier. I continued taking it, and soon the pain and swelling abated. I could eat without pain or inconvenience, and by a few weeks' further use of the Syrup I was not only free from any local ailment, but felt better than I ever did in my life before. Since then I have enjoyed continuous good health, taking a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup occasionally for some transient indisposition. You are at liberty to publish my letter. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Rogers, 42 Plevna Road, South Tottenham, London, September 13th, 1895."

"In January, 1892," writes another, "I had an attack of influenza, and was confined to my bed for *eighteen weeks* thereafter. Subsequently I was very weak and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me *excruciating pain*, so that I was afraid to eat. I came to be exceedingly weak and had frequent attacks of dizziness. I was worn almost to a skeleton, and none thought I would recover."

"In June, 1892, Mr. Smith, a friend of ours, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I at once procured of Mr. George Coombs, the chemist in Hucknall. After taking it for only one week I felt greatly benefited. I could eat better, and food agreed with me. Continuing with the Syrup I grew stronger and stronger, and soon felt even better than before I was attacked by the influenza. You are free to print this statement if you wish to do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ruth Halliday, 44 High Street, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham, March 19th, 1895."

Intense pain may or may not indicate urgent danger to life, but it is hard to bear, and very exhausting just the same. In cases of rheumatic gout (Mrs. Rogers) the pain is caused by a poisonous acid in the tissues, originally produced by the decomposition of food in the stomach—indigestion of dyspepsia. The same poison acting on the liver and kidneys creates the other symptoms mentioned. In the case of Mrs. Halliday the ailment was dyspepsia, which in the first place *invaded* influenza, and then remained to torment her."

It is best and easiest to prevent pain by using Mother Seigel's Syrup immediately when the slightest illness appears.

POLITICAL POT BUBBLES.

A SIXTEEN TO ONE FINANCIER.

Silas Simpkins was a financier, although he wasn't rich—
Silas was a sorter silverite an' green-backer an' sich—
An' he never cut his whiskers, an' he didn't wear no socks,
An' all day long he'd argify upon a dry goods box.

An' he'd whittle, an' he'd whittle, an' he'd shorely demonstrate
How his plan 'ud save the country from a mighty sorry fate.

Why we use' to gether round him, an' we didn't care a cuss
Fer the ploughin' an' the hayin' long es Si 'ud talk to us.

Nope, I can't quite recollect now jest how Si would fix it out.
But I shore hev seen 'im out 'er, an' I know 'twas all about
A "per capiter," an' "ratio," an' I recollect thet he

Use' to orate mos' convincin' on the "crime of empty-three."

An' he loved 'twas then our slav'ry to the "plutycrat," begun,
An' I think Si said the chances was about sixteen to one

In favor of the plutycrat—an' then he'd fairly boil
When he'd tell us how they'd "squeezed" the sweat from out the brow of toll.

Well, I guess Si must 'a' talked too much—it sorter wore 'im out—
Fer at last he got right porely an' cud scarcely get about;

But he'd still come down town daily when th' weather 'ud permit,
An' he'd set out in the sunshine, an' he'd whittle an' he'd spit.

An' he'd keep right on a-talkin', es he set there in the sun,
On the plutycrats an' ratios an' about sixteen to one;

An' he argled an' contended an' he financial until
He died one day, an' we buried him, an' th' county paid the bill.

—Albert Bigelow Paine, in Harper's Weekly.

THE MAN'S FRIENDS.

The nation knows something of Tammany Hall. It has been a menace to free institutions, a stench in the nostrils, a disgrace to the country. Its shameless partnership with depravity and crime made that organization so infamous and so detested that even this greatest of Democratic cities buried Tammany under a plurality of nearly 50,000 for a Republican Mayor. But this most infamous of all political organizations is that which gives Mr. Bryan the most vociferous welcome he has anywhere received. What wonder that the slums of New York go wild over a man who denounces the President of the United States, and says the "railroad wreckers and stock jobbers and money grabbers" have inspired his policy, and "slobbered over him with praise?" That is the stuff to delight Tammany Hall.—N. Y. Tribune.

INTRINSIC VALUE.

If you lay a gold dollar on the anvil and hammer it out of shape, it is still worth \$1.

If you do a silver dollar the same way, you hammer 46 cents out of it, and it is worth its bullion value only, or 54 cents.

Gold loses coin shape, yet loses no value. But silver loses coin shape and loses nearly half its value. It is wise to drive from the United States this gold of fixed value by introducing the free coinage of inferior silver and make yourself the prey of brokers?—Ex.

A RESENTED OVERSIGHT.

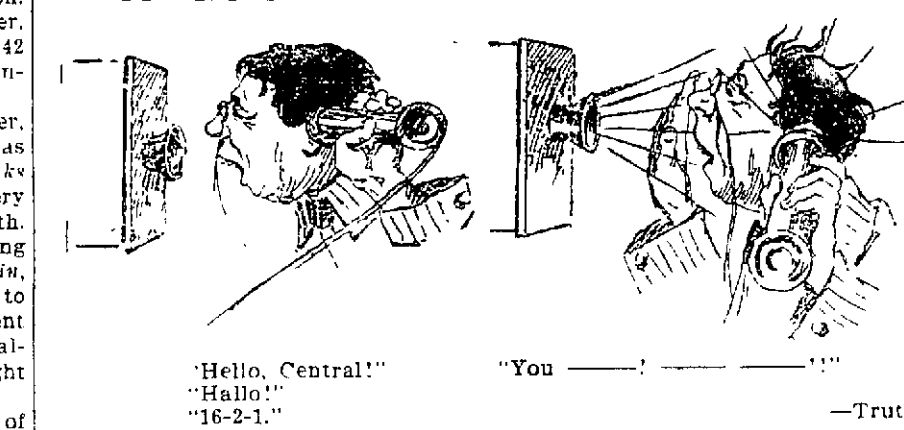
"You're discharged!" roared the free silver man.

"What's the matter?" asked the bandmaster.

"You were engaged as an unpartisan person. And the first tune you played as we marched up the street was 'Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back.'"—Washington Star.

The return of Bryan to this city and its neighborhood, and the speeches he had been making in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey and Connecticut towns, have simply served to consolidate and intensify the opposition of in-

A GOLD STANDARD CENTRAL.



"Hello, Central!" "You ————"
"Hello!" "16-2-1."
—Truth.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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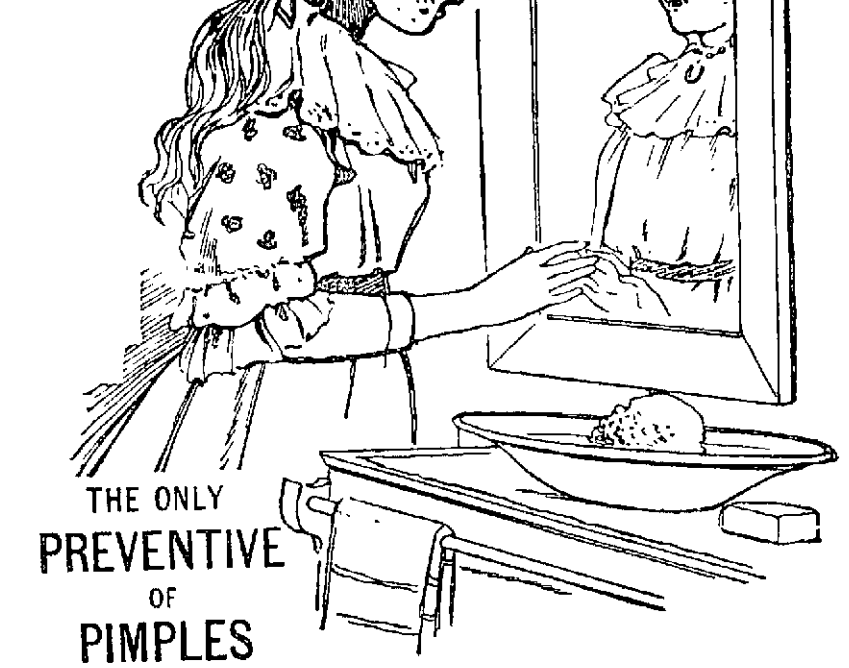
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HABIT

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold, \$30,000,000 worth, prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days, and if these fail to make the weak potent man strong, vigorous and magnetic, just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for our cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet, Don't Tobacco any more, and Smoke Your Life Away. Written guarantee and free sample. Address: THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

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FOR PIMPLES

USE
Cuticura SOAP



THE ONLY PREVENTIVE OF PIMPLES

Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. Branch depot, P. O. Box 107, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Forster, Darro and Chas. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

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